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Established 1887

Dear America
A Column

Austria	1.00	Belgium	1.00	Denmark	1.00	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Greece	1.00	India	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Norway	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Turkey	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
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PARISCHUTES—Yesterday was "parashute day" and instructors from the French Army paratroop base at Au gave a demonstration of their skill, expertly landing in Champ-de-Mars around the Eiffel Tower.

Pompidou Asks Just Solution

aq Promises Special Role

For France's Oil Interests

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 15 (UPI)—The French government today announced a special role for the Arab oil states in the Middle East, a move seen as a bid to secure France's oil interests. President Pompidou said that "just solutions" must be found not only for France but for all partners.

Session Cut Short

Two Germanys Renew Talks

On Normalization of Relations

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, June 15 (UPI)—East and West Germany opened a new round of talks today aimed at normalizing relations between the two German states that have coexisted in precarious hostility since their founding in 1949.

France, Russia Urge a Start

in European Security Talks

PARIS, June 15 (UPI)—France and the Soviet Union today urged a joint "communication" that preparations for the European conference on security cooperation begin "soon" in Helsinki.

Wide Talks Proposed For Ulster

Whitelaw Moves For Conciliation

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, June 15 (UPI)—William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, announced today plans to hold a conference "of the people of Northern Ireland" to restore peace to the province.

U.S. Halts Hanoi Region Bombing

SAIGON, June 15 (AP)—The United States halted bombing attacks in the Hanoi region today in a show of goodwill during the visit there of Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

81 Aboard Feared Dead

Commercial Jetliner Crashes In South Vietnam Highlands

SAIGON, June 15 (AP)—A Cathay Pacific jetliner crashed today in the Central Highlands, apparently killing all 81 persons aboard, including a Wisconsin family of six and 11 other Americans.

U.S., Russia Push Space-Dock Plan

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—Russian and American officials will meet in Houston in July to begin planning for the joint space venture approved by President Nixon and Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the Moscow summit.

U.S. Judge Issues Nation's Widest Busing Order in Detroit

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, June 15 (UPI)—A federal judge in Detroit yesterday issued the most sweeping school busing order in the nation's history, calling for the integration of 780,000 schoolchildren in Detroit and 58 suburban school districts.



VICTORY SIGN—South Vietnamese soldier flashes "V" sign as he cradles wounded buddy and waits to be evacuated by helicopter from An Loc as relief troops finally arrived.

During Podgorny Visit

SAIGON, June 15 (AP)—The United States halted bombing attacks in the Hanoi region today in a show of goodwill during the visit there of Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Congress Urged By Nixon to Act On SALT Pacts

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—President Nixon appealed to Congress today to approve the strategic arms limitation agreements by Sept. 1 and to vote new money to support a "credible" defense system.

Action Plan Is Approved By Ecologists

STOCKHOLM, June 15 (UPI)—The United Nations environment conference achieved two of its major objectives today, approving plans for a \$100-million environment fund and special UN commission and accepting an action plan.

Courts Rules Lon Nol Cambodian President

PHNOM PENH, June 15 (UPI)—The newly formed Cambodian Constitutional Court today declared Lon Nol, the nation's leader, the victor in Cambodia's first presidential election.

Concorde in Darwin

DARWIN, Australia, June 15 (AP)—The supersonic airliner Concorde arrived here today after a 1,978-mile flight from Manila in 2 hours and 5 minutes, much of it at Mach 2, twice the speed of sound.

Gen. Bradley Honored

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—The U.S. Defense Department today honored General of the Army Omar Bradley, 79, the country's only living five-star general, by naming a corridor in the defense headquarters after him.

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Viet Cong Leave Renewal of Paris Talks Up to U.S.

PARIS, June 15 (AP)—The Viet Cong today handed the United States the initiative to decide when to resume the Paris peace talks, suspended for the past five weeks.

Referring to a message to the U.S. delegation Tuesday demanding a resumption of the fruitless four-year-old conference, Ly Van Son, spokesman for the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, told news- men today, "We will send no more messages on this subject."

In each of the previous four weeks, the Viet Cong and Hanoi delegations had demanded the talks resume on the next Thursday, giving the specific date. Last Tuesday's message named no date, but drew a negative U.S. response.

Mr. Sen said this refusal was "on baseless grounds" and added, "We await their reply [concerning] next week, and we stress that if the United States continues to sabotage the conference and escalate the war, it must bear the full responsibility for the results." He said this position was reached in full agreement with the Hanoi delegation.

The United States had said it would be pointless to meet this week, as "continued North Vietnamese military activities in South Vietnam do not indicate an intention on your part to take the path of negotiations."

Nixon Exhorts Congressmen To Pass SALT Pacts Soon

(Continued from Page 1)
ment and to do everything that it can to regain the advantage." Emphasizing that there are advantages in the agreement for both sides, and for the world, Mr. Nixon said: "Each side has a vested interest, we believe, in keeping the agreement rather than in breaking it."

Summing up, he said that if there is to be a new SALT negotiation starting in October, "we have to take two steps: first, to approve these agreements; and second, we need a credible defense position so that the Soviet Union will have an incentive to negotiate a permanent offensive treaty."

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee applauded Mr. Kissinger's statement and said he was only sorry the country could not have heard it. "I am thoroughly in accord with the spirit which you have given [the explanation] and the way the President has presented this agreement for our country," Sen. Fulbright said. "I have only one serious question about it."

He then said there was "an inherent inconsistency" between the call for greater defense spending and the arms agreements. He said the argument must raise in Soviet minds "a question about our sincerity."

Mr. Kissinger replied that "our

view . . . is that we must continue those strategic programs which are permitted by the agreement and those research and development efforts in areas that are covered by the agreement cannot be negotiated."

Mr. Kissinger said that a defense program "is no obstacle to an agreement and, on the contrary, may accelerate it." He said that certainly was the case with this country's decision to go ahead with an ABM system.

He considerably moderated the stand taken by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, who last week said he could not support the SALT agreement if Congress failed to approve the new weapons systems in the defense budget.

"Our position is that we are presenting both of these programs on their merits," Mr. Kissinger replied to Sen. Fulbright. "We are not making them conditional. We are saying that the treaty is justified on its merits, but we are also saying that the requirements of national security impel us in the direction of the strategic programs, and we hope that the Congress will approve both of these programs."

In his prepared statement, Mr. Kissinger linked the two more closely. He said that if the Senate ratifies the ABM treaty and Congress approves the interim agreement, the administration will "pursue two parallel courses."

It will energetically push the next phase of the SALT talks and "until further arms limits are negotiated, we shall push research and development and the production capacity to remain in a fully protected strategic posture should follow-on agreements prove unattainable and so as to avoid the other side a temptation to break out of the agreement."

The President believes the agreements "can hold tremendous political and historical significance in the coming decades," Mr. Kissinger said.

"No decision of this magnitude could have been taken unless it had been part of a larger decision to place relations on a new foundation of restraint, cooperation and steadily evolving confidence," he told the congressmen.

Major Break

The two accords "represent a major break in the pattern of suspicion, hostility and confrontation which has dominated U.S.-Soviet relations for a generation," he said. "The two great nuclear powers must not let this opportunity slip away by jockeying for marginal advantages."

When asked why the United States had agreed to construct only two ABM sites in light of earlier arguments that a 12-site system was needed partly to defend against a Chinese light nuclear attack, he replied that the likelihood of a Chinese attack had markedly decreased as a result of the President's visit to Peking.

Mr. Kissinger left tonight for his fourth visit to Peking in less than a year. He will confer for four days next week in the Chinese capital at a time when there is renewed hope a Vietnam settlement may be possible.

Replying to charges that the agreements perpetuate a U.S. strategic disadvantage, Mr. Kissinger said that was incorrect for two reasons:

First, the present situation is on balance "advantageous to the United States" and second the interim agreement "perpetuates nothing which did not already exist in fact and which could only have gotten worse without an agreement."

Ulster Talks Are Planned By Whitelaw

Conference of People
Aims at Conciliation

(Continued from Page 1)
will meet Mr. Whitelaw again on Monday in Belfast.

In his speech today Mr. Whitelaw named no people or parties to participate in the conference. His remarks were regarded as one more effort to loosen the grip of extremists, both Catholic and Protestant, in Northern Ireland and open the way for some form of conciliation.

Almost two-thirds of Ulster's people are Protestants. It was at their demand that Ireland was divided in 1921—they refused to be swallowed by the republic to the south, where 98 percent of the population is Catholic.

Mr. Whitelaw's suggestion of a plebiscite on the border issue will probably please both Catholics and Protestants.

For Catholics, it would be the first time that the question of the border had emerged as a public issue and a source of debate.

For Protestants, a plebiscite would be welcome because it would show Britain, and the rest of the world, that the majority of the population in Ulster seeks to keep the border intact. Most Protestants in Northern Ireland, including moderates, are opposed to unity with the Irish Republic, partly because of the prohibition of divorce and contraception there.

Discussion of a plebiscite was spurred in March, when Britain announced the suspension of the provincial government in Ulster and the imposition of direct rule. At the time, Prime Minister Edward Heath said that plebiscites would help to periodically test public opinion on whether unification was wanted.

In imposing direct rule, Mr. Heath appointed Mr. Whitelaw as the administrator, or secretary of state, for Northern Ireland. Mr. Whitelaw's comments on the plebiscite appeared to bring the issue one step closer.

Mr. Whitelaw also told the House of Commons that the British government had decided to propose that local elections in Northern Ireland should be held under a proportional representation system. The elections will probably be held in November or December.

The complex proportional representation method, involving preferential voting for several candidates, essentially would mean more minority representation on local councils and a weakening of the Unionist party, the Protestant group that dominated Ulster for 51 years until direct rule.

Two Policemen Wounded
BELFAST, June 15 (UPI)—Three men in a car overtook a police car in a Catholic area of Belfast today and sprayed it with gunfire, critically wounding two policemen inside, the police said. Both cars crashed after the shooting and the gunmen escaped on foot.

The shooting ended a day-long lull in Northern Ireland's continuing violence.

2 Germanys Resume Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
once they had reached that point of sovereignty, might declare the World-War-II agreements invalid as far as their territory was concerned.

The Western powers—in the absence of a peace treaty with defeated Germany—therefore want the two German successor states to accept a form of limited sovereignty concerning Germany as a whole linked with continuing four-power rights. In the Allied view, a declaration renewing such rights should precede German membership in the United Nations.

Bonn has already accepted this premise on the assumption, however remote, that it would leave open an option for eventual unification. The West German government insists both Germanys are of one nation and cannot be "foreign" to another.

Berlin Deadlock Continues
BERLIN, June 15 (UPI)—West Berlin and East German officials failed to break their deadlock today in a fourth meeting held in an effort to settle a dispute over the right of West Berliners to visit the East without delay under the Big Four agreement signed here early this month.

Soviet Group in Bonn
BONN, June 15 (UPI)—A visiting five-man delegation from the Russian Supreme Soviet discussed West German-Soviet relations today with Chancellor Brandt.



OOPS—Tokyo drivers have to be very careful to avoid this factory that is still standing, and operating, in the middle of a very busy highway. The factory makes wooden nameplates and is supposed to be dismantled when a new site can be found. But the city fathers don't want any part of it, as it makes too much noise, gives off a bad smell and discharges polluted water. So, until a solution can be found . . .

Ex-Sgt. Says Planned Raids Passed as 'Protective' Action

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—A former photo-intelligence specialist for the Seventh Air Force in Vietnam said yesterday that in 1970 his top-secret unit planned a number of bombing strikes into North Vietnam that a few days later were publicly described by the Air Force as "protective reaction."

Michael A. Lewis, 25, who spent nearly four years in the Air Force—two years at the Seventh Air Force headquarters in Saigon—said in a telephone interview that "we knew we weren't supposed to do it, except we were told that orders had come from the Pentagon."

Mr. Lewis, a former sergeant, is now a student at the University of Michigan. He said he served as a photo interpreter with the 12th Reconnaissance Intelligence Technical Squadron, at Tan Son Nhut airfield, from June, 1969, to June, 1970.

Another intelligence sergeant reported last February that he had been ordered to falsify documents concerning air strikes over North Vietnam. That led to the dismissal in March of Gen. John D. Lavelle as commander of the Seventh Air Force.

Out of Service
A Pentagon spokesman, when asked about Mr. Lewis's statements, declined official comment. One military officer said, however: "The guy is out of the service and he may or may not be correct. If there is enough evidence that warrants an investigation, I'm sure the Air Force will begin one."

Gen. Lavelle was retired and demoted after an Air Force investigation concluded that he ordered at least 20 unauthorized strikes into North Vietnam from November, 1971, to March of this year. The strikes were officially reported as "protective reaction" raids—that is, raids initiated by U.S. aircraft in response to enemy actions. Such raids have been conducted over North Vietnam since late 1969.

Mr. Lewis said his duties with the 12th Reconnaissance Squadron involved secondary processing and analysis of all reconnaissance films made over North Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

"I know for a fact that before I left in 1970 we were preplanning targets inside North Vietnam."

Another Munich Bombing

MUNICH, June 15 (AP)—A bomb exploded today in front of the Yugoslavian consulate general here, police reported. It was the second bombing of a consulate in Munich this week. No one was injured. A bomb blasted the entrance of the Spanish consulate here Monday.

U.S. Opening at Paris Talks

Kissinger, Podgorny Trip Raise Vietnam Peace Hope

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI)—Expectations of a new attempt to break the diplomatic deadlock in the Vietnam war were raised in many capitals yesterday by the simultaneous travel plans of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorny.

Both denials by the Nixon administration that there is any prearranged connection between the Kissinger trip to Peking and Mr. Podgorny's visit to Hanoi failed to diminish speculation that new efforts to try to end the war are imminent.

Diplomats noted that both trips are likely to be reporting missions, at least in part, on the outcome of President Nixon's summit talks in Moscow on May 22-23.

The United States, meanwhile, has repositioned itself in Paris for a resumption of the Vietnam peace talks, suspended since May 4. In Paris, yesterday, the United States and South Vietnam declined to meet today, as North Vietnam and the Viet Cong urged, on the allied contention that continuing North Vietnamese military activities in South Vietnam "provide no grounds" for believing that a plenary session held this week would be useful.

Dear Left Open

But the American-South Vietnamese communiqué carefully held open a door for setting "the date for the next plenary session" when the allied side said, "the action" will be guided by all relevant factors.

American diplomatic sources said privately earlier this week that it was "premature" to expect a resumption of the Paris talks today.

These sources noted that North Vietnamese delegation chief Xuan Thuy, who said in an interview in Hanoi last weekend that he was about to return to Paris with "new directives," has not yet returned.

Even more significantly, Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's Politburo member who has been conducting the most important secret talks in Paris with Mr. Kissinger, left Paris Saturday for a 10-day visit to Bulgaria.

Mr. Tho, in an interview with The Washington Post, said his departure, said that he was awaiting word of a possible new meeting with Mr. Kissinger. They last met in Paris on May 3, before the Moscow summit, and before the American mining of North Vietnamese harbors on May 8 to cut Soviet shipping supply lines to North Vietnam.

Above all, North Vietnam has been waiting, with noticeable anxiety, for fuller information about what happened in Moscow between its major ally, the Soviet Union, and its major adversary, the United States.

Mr. Podgorny's trip to Hanoi will give North Vietnam its first direct Soviet account of the secret conversations that the whole top level of the Kremlin leadership had with Mr. Nixon about Vietnam.

The President told a joint session of Congress on June 1, the night he returned from his summit travels, that "the problem of ending the Vietnam war, which engages the hopes of all Americans, was one of the most extensively discussed subjects on our agenda." He declined to provide any details, however, saying, "It would only jeopardize the search for peace if I were to review here all that was said on this subject."

Mr. Podgorny's brief public comments about Vietnam, made yesterday in Cabinet, raised speculation without disclosing what, if anything, the Soviet Union will recommend to its North Vietnamese ally. "The Vietnam problem should be immediately solved. America should cease bombing. The United States should leave Vietnam."

Higher Priority

With the latest announced Kissinger trip to Peking, both of Hanoi's chief allies have shown that they put a higher priority on broadening their own relationships with the United States than they put on North Vietnam's vital interests.

At the same time, the Soviet Union and China have reiterated their loyalty to North Vietnam's cause. But the Soviet Union also has accepted the American mining of North Vietnam's harbors.

China, in the space of 48 hours, has issued its strongest warning in more than a year about "grave provocations" caused by the American bombing of North Vietnam near China's borders, and then announced a new visit by Mr. Kissinger.

However, neither Moscow nor Peking, U.S. experts concede, has the power or influence to compel

North Vietnam to take a course of action which it rejects—the outside interests of Mr. and Mrs. Peking should coincide.

North Vietnam found its predicament once before, at the Geneva conference that ended the French Indochina war. Its diplomats now claim will never again permit the Viet Union, and China to them into a settlement the Hanoi's goals.

Iraq Offers Special Role For French

(Continued from Page 1)
sources said that while it recognized the Iraqi right to nationalize, any solution inside both indemnification guarantees for future oil sales. Oil sources believe that main difficulty for France is to help the Iraqis deal with their nationalized oil. It takes only about a third of 55 million barrels drawn the nationalized Kirkuk and would have difficulty affording the rest.

Mr. Hussein's public remarks today were made in comparison to those he made at dinner last night. In Hussein's Arab speech, he said, one of the oil sources invited the dinner by Prime Minister Ja Chaban-Delmas, reported the dinner was practically turned into a debate by Mr. Hussein.

According to Mr. Rouleau, Hussein accused Britain, United States and West Germany of wanting to "humiliate Iraq" and said that is why "I slammed the door in their face." He said that Iraq was on the door to France for the reason it had opened the door to the Soviet Union, and that that would "collaborate with us as equals."

Mr. Rouleau, who speaks Arabic, said that at several points, Mr. Hussein seemed irritated with the remarks of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's modern Arab point, the Iraqi compared to occupation of Arab lands to Iraq's occupation of France.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas was today's luncheon for Mr. Hussein. The prime minister's office said his plane was late returning Nice.

French sources indicated Mr. Pompidou and Mr. H. also discussed the Middle East situation today. The sources said that French and Iraqi views of the Middle East were not "totally identical."

Shah Asks Take-Over

LONDON, June 15 (UPI)—Shah of Iran said today he had sympathy with Iraq's "allegation of foreign control" of oil in the Arab world, but to do the same.

"I believe in genuine cooperation with the foreign oil in the Arab world, in an attitude with the Daily Express."

French Tanker to Load
PARIS, June 15 (AP)—A 48,000-ton French tanker being to the Compagnie Francaise Pétrole will load Iraqi oil at the Mediterranean port of Banias, Syria, Saturday, the such loading since the nationalization of the Iraqi Ref Co., a CFP spokesman said.

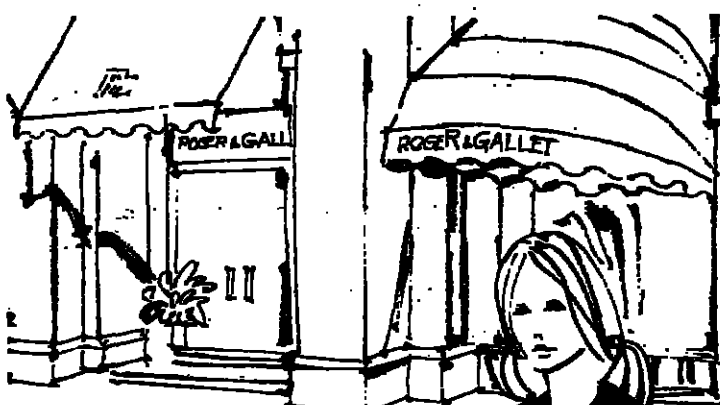
Private Nude Sunbath Upheld in California

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 (AP)—The State Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that a nude sunbath without being of "wildly and lewdly" exposure for the purpose of a sexual offense under Penal Code.

The ruling struck down 1970 conviction of Chad S. Smith, who was arrested at a nude sunbath in an isolated Diego County beach.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	15	61	Partly
ALASKA	15	55	Fair
ARIZONA	15	75	Sunny
ARKANSAS	15	65	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	15	75	Sunny
COLORADO	15	65	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	15	65	Cloudy
DELAWARE	15	65	Cloudy
FLORIDA	15	75	Sunny
GEORGIA	15	75	Sunny
ILLINOIS	15	65	Cloudy
INDIANA	15	65	Cloudy
IOWA	15	65	Cloudy
KANSAS	15	65	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	15	65	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	15	75	Sunny
MAINE	15	65	Cloudy
MARYLAND	15	65	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	15	65	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	15	65	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	15	65	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	15	75	Sunny
MISSOURI	15	65	Cloudy
MONTANA	15	65	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	15	65	Cloudy
NEVADA	15	75	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	65	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	15	65	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	15	75	Sunny
NEW YORK	15	65	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	15	75	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	15	65	Cloudy
OHIO	15	65	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	15	75	Sunny
OREGON	15	65	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	15	65	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	15	65	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	75	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	65	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	15	75	Sunny
TEXAS	15	75	Sunny
UTAH	15	75	Sunny
Vermont	15	65	Cloudy
Virginia	15	75	Sunny
Washington	15	65	Cloudy
West Virginia	15	65	Cloudy
Wisconsin	15	65	Cloudy
Wyoming	15	65	Cloudy



Les Authentiques have found their meeting point: la Boutique Roger & Gallet.

Who are "Les Authentiques"? Men and women who reject anything false, counterfeit, deceitful. They want leather to be leather. Cashmere to be true cashmere.

At la Boutique Roger & Gallet, they find what they like: genuine cashmires. Scarves, ties and blouses of real silk. And the surprisingly soft lambskin of suits and luggage.

If you feel you belong with "Les Authentiques", do come and take a look at the windows of la Boutique Roger & Gallet. You may also find the prices to be unexpectedly soft.

ROGER & GALLET
boutique

82, RUE DU FAUBOURG ST-MARTIN/PAIS/TEL. 256.28.40

AMERICANS.... have a voice in the Democratic National Convention

Democratic Committees in Europe will for the first time send three official representatives and three alternates accredited to the Convention in Miami in July. Support your Democratic Committee and guide your spokesmen by completing the following (or facsimile):

As a Democratic Supporter:

1) I believe the Democratic Platform should include:

(add additional pages if necessary)

2) My preferred Democratic Candidate is:

3) I would like to participate in Party activities ☐

4) I would also like to contribute and I enclose my check (dollars or local currency) ☐

My name is:

My address is:

Send the above and your contribution to one of the following Democratic Committees:

Belgium: Gerald Ryan, 11 Avenue de l'Observatoire, 1180 Brussels.

Denmark: Doris G. Marquitt, Valby Kirkevej 12, 2500 Valby Copenhagen.

England: Anthony Hyde, 20 Chester Square, London, S.W.1.

France: Richard H. Moore, 41 Avenue Friedland, Paris-8e.

Germany: L.B. Hoerneck, Schloss Kleiningersheim, 7121 Kleiningersheim (Neckar).

Italy: Jacob W. Gruber, Via Antonia Nibby 3, Rome.

Spain: Lt. Gen. Stanley Donovan (ret'd.), Rafael Calvo 30, Madrid.

Or:

Angier Biddle Duke, 47 Chester Square, London, S.W.1, England.

Alfred E. Davidson, 20 Rue Greuze, Paris-16e, France.

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African Summit Talks End With Appeal for Liberation

RABAT, June 15 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity ended its ninth summit meeting here today with a call from King Hassan of Morocco to make the coming year one of liberation on the African continent.

The king, newly elected as OAU chairman, said that last year had been one of reconciliation among Africans.

Other speakers in the three-hour closing session, which was held in public, also praised the trend toward reconciliation between African countries and

liberation movements, referring to it as the "spirit of Rabat."

Forty of the 41 OAU nations took part in the three-day summit meeting here. Malawi was the only absentee.

King Hassan said that Africans owed it to themselves to make the coming year the year of liberation, especially since Africans had "not only decided to strengthen the struggle, but also to conquer themselves by uniting as much as possible."

To illustrate the spirit of reconciliation, King Hassan and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne signed an accord that settled a 10-year frontier dispute between the neighboring North African states.

Speakers also hailed the recent settlement of disputes between the Congo and Zaïre, between Senegal and Guinea and between Ghana and Guinea, and the rapprochement between rival liberation movements in Angola.

Amílcar Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, thanked the summit meeting for increasing donations to finance guerrilla activity by 50 percent and said that he hoped that the 10th summit, to be held next May in Addis Ababa, would double this increase. He appealed to all non-African states to stop giving assistance to Portugal.

Mr. Cabral said that the Rabat meeting, although "not a victory," was a decisive turning point at which Africa would enter a new stage of combative reconciliation.

The closing session saw the swearing-in of the organization's new secretary-general, Nao Ekan-gaki, Cameroun minister of labor and social welfare, who replaces Diallo Telli of Guinea, who had held the office for eight years.

President Boumedienne said that the accord he signed with Morocco "eliminate every impediment" to cooperation between the two countries and would have lasting effects throughout Africa.

He pledged Algeria's support for Morocco in "the liberation of its territories still under colonial domination"—a reference to Morocco's claims to the Spanish Sahara and to two other Spanish enclaves.

Uganda Releases All on BOAC Jet It Impounded

ENTEBBE, Uganda, June 15 (AP).—Passengers aboard a British airliner impounded here yesterday were allowed today to continue their journey, but there was no indication when the plane would be released.

Most of the 44 passengers aboard the BOAC VC-10 from London to Lusaka were Britons going to Zambia with their families to take up jobs.

The aircraft was impounded apparently because it was carrying two tons of arms to Zambia. Although Uganda's relations with Zambia were strained last year following the army coup that brought President Idi Amin to power, they have since improved.

The passengers said they had been held at the airport for 12 hours before being allowed to transfer to a hotel.

Some younger women among the passengers complained that airport officials had warned them that they would spend the night in prison if they did not change their miniskirts for pants. Miniskirts were banned here by presidential decree a week ago.

12 Congressmen Open FCC Case, Cite TV Networks

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Led by Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, 12 members of Congress complained officially yesterday that the three major TV networks have refused to sell them time to reply to President Nixon's position on the Vietnam war.

Filed with the Federal Communications Commission, the complaint seeks to establish a principle that significant groups in Congress have the right to communicate with the public on important issues as they see fit.

Shortly after the complaint was filed, Sen. Hughes said, an NBC executive phoned and agreed to sell 15 minutes of prime time on Monday, June 16, Sen. Hughes did not say whether the offer would be accepted.

Sen. Hughes said that his group of six senators and six representatives had asked for a 30-minute time slot next week. They want to use the program to launch a national peace poll, sponsored by Peace Alert, U.S.A., which will ask the question: "Should Congress end the war by cutting off the funds?"

Sen. Hughes told a news conference that he would carry the complaint to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Reagan to Visit Europe As Envoy of Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 15 (Reuters).—Gov. Ronald Reagan of California will visit a number of West European countries next month to express the importance President Nixon attaches to U.S. ties with Europe, the White House announced yesterday.

Gov. Reagan will leave the United States on July 2 and visit Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy, Ireland and Britain as well as other countries to be named later.



LONDON PARTY—British Prime Minister Edward Heath stoops to listen to Baroness Spencer-Churchill, widow of Sir Winston, Wednesday night at banquet given by Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg.

Four Arab Infiltrators Killed In Golan Clash, Israel Says

TEL AVIV, June 15 (UPI).—Israeli soldiers killed four armed, uniformed infiltrators in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights today, military spokesmen said. One spokesman said they "probably were Syrian soldiers."

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded slightly in the clash, the spokesman said.

The Israeli radio said that the four carried no sabotage equipment and were thought to be on a reconnaissance mission in the Israeli-held territory.

Military spokesmen said they carried rifles, food and other military equipment.

Hiding in Trees
An Israeli patrol in the western Chusim sector of the Golan Heights spotted the four hiding

in a clump of trees and a brief skirmish ensued, the spokesman said. There was no information about how many Israeli soldiers were involved.

A spokesman said the bodies had not been identified but that they "probably were Syrian soldiers." He said that the four did not attempt to attack the Israeli patrol.

"They probably came for reconnaissance," he said. "They were hiding when the patrol spotted them."

It was the second incident on the Golan Heights in 10 days. On June 5, the anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war, when Israel captured the heights, an Israeli reservist soldier was killed by a bazooka.

Meanwhile, military spokesmen said that occupation authorities will relax curfew restrictions in the Gaza Strip beginning tomorrow.

No reason was given for the move, but guerrilla activity in the former Egyptian-administered territory has declined to virtually nothing since the army began demolishing homes, paving new roads and transferring parts of the population 10 months ago.

The 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. curfew in the northern sector will be cut two hours and will begin at 10 p.m. The 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. curfew in the southern Rafiah sector also will be cut two hours and will begin at midnight, spokesmen said.

Argentine Leftists Kidnap Foreman Of Fiat Factory

BUENOS AIRES, June 15 (Reuters).—A leftist urban guerrilla organization said today it had kidnapped a foreman of a Fiat plant here because he was a "slave driver and an exploiter."

In a statement issued to news media, the self-styled Liberation Armed Forces (FAL) also described 42-year-old Enrique Boggero, foreman at a Fiat body-stamping plant, as an "accomplice of a capitalist firm that bleeds the people."

An official of a radio station here said the FAL statement delivered to the station was accompanied by Mr. Boggero's identity card. He is an Argentine.

Mr. Boggero's wife reported to a police station in a Buenos Aires suburb today that her husband was taken away from his home last night by three men who drove up in a car and said they wanted to speak to him "for an hour or so." She said she had not seen him since.

Earlier this month workmen in the factory department supervised by Mr. Boggero blamed the foreman for an accident in which a workman lost a hand.

In April, Oberdan Sellustro, Italian managing director of Fiat's Argentine subsidiary, was shot and killed when police stumbled onto the house where he was held by leftist guerrillas of the People's Revolutionary Army, who had kidnapped him three weeks previously.

\$1,135,000 Ransom Frees Venezuelan

CARACAS, June 15 (UPI).—Venezuelan industrialist Carlos Dominguez, kidnapped about two weeks ago and held for \$1,135,000 ransom, was released today. His family said the sum was paid.

Police, who had not previously directly intervened in the case at the request of the Dominguez family, immediately went into action to try to track down the kidnappers. The ransom is believed to rank as the world's highest to date. The previous record was \$600,000 paid in 1953 in the United States by the parents of Bobby Greenlease.

Schroeder to Visit China Next Month

BONN, June 15 (AP).—A spokesman for Gerhard Schroeder said Tuesday that the former Christian Democratic foreign minister will visit China from July 13 to 23.

The announcement, setting dates for the previously anticipated visit, came amid the growing possibility that early elections will take place late this year or early next year in order to solve a parliamentary deadlock.

The timing of Mr. Schroeder's trip increased the possibility that Bonn may shift its foreign-policy emphasis from Moscow to Peking if the opposition Christian Democrats gain power in new elections.

Magdalene Bridge At Cambridge Saved

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 15 (UPI).—The cast-iron Magdalene Bridge in Cambridge, which was to be pulled down to make way for a concrete bridge, will be saved.

The narrow, elegant 149-year-old bridge over the Cam, with its iron balustrades, is listed as being of special architectural or historical interest. The government proposal to replace it was fought by more than 3,000 objects, including Magdalene College.

Extradition of 10 Hijackers Is Ruled Out by Bonn

BONN, June 15 (UPI).—The West German government is refusing to extradite 10 Czechoslovakians who hijacked a small passenger plane to West Germany on June 8 and requested asylum, Transportation Minister Georg Leber said today.

Mr. Leber announced the decision in a letter sent to the West German airline, Lufthansa, and three labor unions, including the pilots' association, Cockpit.

The hijacking last week had been "plotted for weeks" by the seven men and three women who carried it out, police said. The Czechoslovak captain of the plane, Jan Mioda, 52, was shot to death during the hijacking.

The Czechoslovak government demanded extradition of the hijackers the day after it happened.

Last weekend, John J. O'Donnell, president of the U.S. Airline Pilots' Association, called for their extradition in a letter to the president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations (IFALPA) in London.

Boycott Threat
"It should be made clear that unless appropriate action is promptly taken by West Germany, that country will be boycotted out of future air service by pilots of IFALPA," Mr. O'Donnell wrote.

In his reply to Lufthansa, published today, Mr. Leber said that the 10 Czechs had committed offenses against West German law and would be tried by a German court.

He said that since parliament passed special laws governing hijacking offenses last December, "we have in the Federal German Republic the severest penalties for hijacking and the threats to human life that go with it."

The 10 Czechs have been charged with aggravated piracy, an offense that carries a minimum penalty of 10 years in jail and a maximum of life imprisonment.

In his letter, the transportation minister appealed to Lufthansa and the unions not to take part in the strike IFALPA is planning Monday in a bid to force sterner action against hijackers.

He said that in view of the punishment faced by the 10 Czechoslovakians, a strike by German pilots would be "illogical."

In two previous cases in the last two years when Czechoslovakians hijacked planes to West Germany and requested asylum, Bonn refused extradition. West Germany has no extradition agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Charter Lines Warned
FRANKFURT, June 15 (UPI).—The West German government has warned charter airlines in Germany that Arab guerrillas

may attempt to hijack a charter plane, a charter company spokesman said today.

The spokesman for the Condor Charter Co., a Lufthansa subsidiary, said that the Transportation Ministry issued the warning Tuesday.

The ministry said that it had been warned that the guerrillas planned to hijack a West German charter plane and hold the passengers hostage. They would then demand the release of jailed members of a leftist anarchist gang that is being hunted down here.

An American diplomat said that the United States had told the other 14 Security Council members that it wanted council action to stop hijacking, had

given them proposed wording for a resolution or consensus on the subject and hoped that the council could meet Tuesday.

He told a reporter that the U.S. delegation had begun consulting the others on the matter yesterday and that they seemed generally inclined to support some UN action.

Mr. Waldheim's late-afternoon callers were IFALPA officials and representatives of the International Transport Workers Federation. He had an appointment tomorrow morning with the head of the International Air Transport Association—representing the airlines.

An American diplomat said that the United States had told the other 14 Security Council members that it wanted council action to stop hijacking, had

Tupamaros Battle Army

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 15 (AP).—One Tupamaro guerrilla was killed, one was wounded and eight escaped during a gun battle with troops Tuesday at River Plate Park, a nearly deserted beach resort, 30 miles north of this capital, authorities reported.

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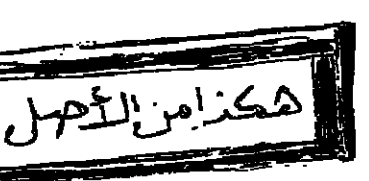
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Back to the Table

The return to Paris of the American negotiator, Ambassador William Porter, and the prospective return of North Vietnam's delegation chief, Xuan Thuy, suggest the approach of another monsoon negotiating season. Now that a new military equilibrium has emerged on the ground and the weather is too soggy for decisive battles, both sides may be ready for some serious talking about a compromise settlement.

The important talking is unlikely to be done in the semipublic conference at which Messrs. Porter and Thuy preside. But its resumption is Hanoi's precondition for renewing the private talks between North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho and President Nixon's security adviser, Henry Kissinger. Last year at this time, the most productive period in the two-year Kissinger-Tho series, the two emissaries met secretly six times between May and September and, according to Mr. Kissinger, reached agreement in principle on several points of the nine-point Communist peace plan. Since then, both sides have made new public proposals and President Nixon has discussed a Vietnam settlement at length in Peking and Moscow.

Mr. Nixon undoubtedly sought Soviet support last month for the next round of Paris peace talks. The fact that Mr. Kissinger's chief Vietnamese expert will accompany him to Peking next week suggests an effort will be made again there to enlist Chinese help as well.

If there is reason for hope about renewed talks, it stems from two factors. First,

Hanoi knows that President Nixon's interest in ending the war will be great between now and the November election. He accepted a Soviet edge in numbers of strategic missiles in the Moscow SALT agreement that, however safe in sophisticated military terms, few Democratic Presidents would have found politically feasible. He might do something comparable in Vietnam but his military reactions, if re-elected, are unpredictable. All this makes Hanoi's interest in a settlement before November equal to Mr. Nixon's.

Secondly, the military situation in South Vietnam has settled back into a stalemate after some spectacular Communist gains, despite the open entry of the bulk of the North Vietnamese Army into the battle. "A respectable argument can be made that, as long as the Communist-bloc countries continue to supply the North and the United States to support and supply the South, the war could continue indefinitely," Times correspondent Charles Mohr has reported after a thorough investigation of the military situation on key fronts.

Neither side wants an indefinite war. The question that now must be faced in Paris is whether both are prepared to give up hopes of early victory and settle for a compromise coalition government. Only a compromise government could bind up the wounds of war, reconstruct the country with great power aid and seek eventually to achieve a political accommodation within Vietnam to match that now evolving internationally among the Communist and non-Communist world powers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'No Moral Obligation'

Former Attorney General John Mitchell, now President Nixon's campaign manager, demonstrates contempt for public opinion in his refusal to disclose the names of pre-April 7 contributors to the GOP. Before the new federal campaign expenditure law went into effect two months ago, Republican money raisers led by former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans had hustled about and collected more than \$10 million to help underwrite Mr. Nixon's bid for re-election.

The amount is revealed in the reports of cash on hand, which the GOP committees have to file under the new law, but the names of the donors are not. Mr. Mitchell told interviewers the other day that there were about 100,000 contributors and that these well-heeled people cherish their privacy because they do not want to "become targets for other solicitations."

It hardly seems likely that these secret contributors are worried about being pestered

by the United Givers Fund or agents of George McGovern. After all, they can always say "no." Could it possibly be that in the grand tradition of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. they want to have influence with the Nixon administration but wish to keep that influence concealed? Unthinkable, replied Mr. Mitchell.

And what of the ordinary voters who were not invited to private dinners with Mr. Stans or asked to write large checks before April 7, the deadline after which names of contributors would have had to be reported? Are they entitled to no explanation of who is putting up the cash to elect the President of their country?

Mr. Mitchell disposed of those tiresome questions. "We have no moral obligation to disclose where the money came from," he said.

Commodore Vanderbilt, move over. You have competition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Edmund Wilson

The death of Edmund Wilson in the old stone house of his ancestors in the Adirondacks that he lovingly made come alive in "Upstate," his recently published journal, leaves a void that no American critic can altogether fill. Mr. Wilson was no ordinary man. His formidable erudition was not of the static kind nor did it have any mustiness of academia; he had an intellectual curiosity that took him deep into a variety of subjects which caught him up over the years, and he was excited by excellence in a way that readers had to feel. His book on the Dead Sea scrolls, for which learning Hebrew was part of his research, certainly must have meant more to many more people than anything written by scholars closer to the discovery. And his "Patriotic Gore," examining the literature of the Civil War, probably sent more readers back to sources than anything of his kind.

Mr. Wilson published a novel, some poetry and a volume of short stories, "The Memoirs of Hecate County," which would cause

hardly a ripple among the book banners today but brought up a storm a generation ago. None of that would have attracted much notice had it been written by anyone else. There were other aberrations like the polemic "The Cold War and the Income Tax" and his passionate fling with Soviet Communism, which he later viewed sardonically and apologetically. But as a critic he was pre-eminent. And he was a superb reporter of the kind who answered the questions a reader might have asked.

In the recent memoir, a threnody for a dying way of life, there was a weariness and resignation that made the news of his death this week not unexpected. He felt he was a man of the 19th century, although he experienced only five years of it. Edmund Wilson was a patrician who might have felt more at home in the gentler ways of an earlier day, but 20th century American letters are immeasurably richer for his having been a part of them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Paris Peace Talks

After the hot comes the cold. The return to Paris of Mr. Porter and Mr. Kissinger's statement in Tokyo that the United States is making every possible concession, had temporarily given rise to relative optimism. An American clarification has somewhat altered that vision of things: American "authorized circles" cautiously suggested that the Hanoi government has doubtless made

it known that it is ready to resume the negotiation seriously.

This American cautiousness is surprising indeed: Hanoi has never hinted—far to the contrary—that it was disposed to give up any of the points of its so-called peace plan. It has in this regard the merit of frankness and continuity. One thing is certain: Something is moving for better or worse as far as the Vietnamese negotiation is concerned.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 16, 1897

PARIS—President McKinley, according to our Washington correspondent, has approved the draft of an annexation treaty for Hawaii, which is to be signed today by Minister Hatch on the part of the Islands and by Secretary Sherman on the part of the United States. It will then be sent to the Senate for approval. There is no doubt that the Senate will approve the action of the administration, as the annexation of Hawaii formed part of the Republican program.

Fifty Years Ago

June 16, 1922

PARIS—The cry has been raised in America that the women of today are dressing too much alike. It seems to have been prompted more or less by French critics of fashion. The Paris "midnighters" are quoted as saying that they always know when a liner has arrived from America in the tourist season, because of the great number of "uniformed" women. Be that as it may, it is beauty that counts, and beauty is inseparable from woman, whatever her costume... or lack of costume.



When Moscow Turns the Tap

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—Western Europe is increasingly concerned about prospects not only that its strategic defenses, as devised in the North Atlantic Alliance, but also its economic stability may be directly threatened by Russian advances in the Mediterranean.

For some years maintenance of a stable Soviet fleet there coupled with Moscow's political penetration in many peripheral lands, has worried NATO leaders.

They see their armed forces already outflanked from the north where Soviet air and naval strength respectively have a 7-to-1 and 4-to-1 superiority. Since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when the Kremlin decided to accelerate its Mediterranean drive, NATO has become equally alarmed about prospects of being outflanked from the south.

Mitigate Danger

The hope, of course, is that the trend toward East-West détente will reduce the threat of crisis and thus mitigate the danger of strategic imbalance. However, it may be recalled, all talk of arranging a Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction between the North Atlantic and Warsaw Pacts is at present limited to search for a formula covering only the vital central sector, not the northern and southern flanks.

Now Western statesmen add to their strategic pessimism in the Mediterranean another worry—Europe's dependence on Soviet good will, thanks to its reliance upon Middle East oil. A report on "Europe and the Mediterranean," just endorsed by the Assembly of the Western European Union, stresses that Moscow is gaining a position when, at will, it can close the fuel spigot on which this area's economic advance depends. This report says in part:

"The Soviet Union has been able to adapt its oil policy to the claims of the Arab countries... the Iraqi government decided to seize [the very rich] Rumaila

oilfield and set up a national firm to exploit it. In this, active help was received from the Soviet Union which provided the national Iraqi firm with technicians and took over the marketing and distribution."

The report contends Moscow was encouraged to press its Arab oil penetration "because it can already see the threat of a Chinese policy looming up... the United States will be affording China assistance in oil technology which will allow it to modernize its methods and train technicians who could provide a start for its oil policy in the Middle East."

"There is now therefore a risk of the Soviet Union, and even China, playing a very strong role in the Middle East and becoming major oil traders. Europe has no advantage in having the Communist countries lay hands on vital resources..."

"In April 1972 a pact of friendship and cooperation was signed between the Soviet Union and Iraq which may bring Iraq into the sphere of Soviet influence. There is an obvious link between this political pact and cooperation on oil matters and the upshot is to bring the Soviet Union to the shores of the Persian Gulf, improve its communications with Syria and Egypt and further encircle Turkey; in short, Soviet presence in the Middle East is strengthened considerably."

"Thus Soviet Mediterranean policy is no longer limited to a naval presence which is but one aspect of an overall plan which threatens Western positions in an essential sector."

Threat Exists

This analysis points a finger at industrialized West Europe's Achilles heel. Petroleum is the main source of energy here. When it is finally superseded by atomic power, oil will remain vital for lubrication and petrochemicals. Some day Moscow may be in a position to turn off the tap and

virtually shut down West Europe's industry. However, there is nothing inherently improper in Russian advances in the Middle East. This is a normal consequence of Soviet achievement of a superpower status reflected in economics and politics as much as in strategic planning.

Growing Soviet influence in the Mediterranean basin is consonant with an ancient Russian dream. It is also the same kind of thing in reverse that was more crudely achieved by Britain and France when they were superpowers and sponsored unabashed imperialism.

The fact is that West Europe is becoming increasingly more dependent upon Moscow's good will for maintenance of its own economic security and progress. Moreover, whether or not it dislikes this growing dependence, there are limits to what it can do about it.

The De-Escalation of Criticism

By Leslie Gelb and Anthony Lake

WASHINGTON.—The war in Vietnam has escalated. The voices of criticism in Washington have not.

Why? Have the war critics come over to the President's side? No. Has boredom overtaken passion? For some people, yes. Have some given up in frustration about changing the President's policies? Yes, some have. But most war critics in Washington, we think, have silenced themselves for two reasons: fear of charges of undercutting the President and fear of being undercut by him.

In a recent column, James Reston of The New York Times lashed out against the critics. He argued that opposition to President Nixon's policy makes Hanoi more intransigent. That may be true in a tactical sense. Hanoi does use criticism here in its propaganda. It also hopes internal American differences will provide the stimulus for early American withdrawal. But the basic fallacy of charges about undercutting the President is this: no matter how unified the American public in support of President Nixon's goals in Vietnam, Hanoi will not give up its own goals and ambitions. It is the American presence in Vietnam which is prolonging the war, not the voices of criticism at home. And it is in Washington, not Hanoi, where American voices have their greatest effect.

Now's the Time

If there is a chance of changing the President's policy, it is now when he faces an election campaign, not later, should he be re-elected. The U.S. presence in Vietnam would be far larger than today were it not for the public opposition of the past. Without strong opposition now, the President is free to pursue a policy which many opponents of the war believe will not work and is wrong. He should not expect them to unite behind such a policy.

Why then are so many critics' voices still when they know that, unless behind an unfavorable policy cannot make it work and when they should know that charges of undercutting the President are invalid? For some, the reason for silence is fear of being undercut themselves, the simple fear of looking foolish. They are wary that the Presi-

Letter From Moscow Summer Is Declared

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—Perhaps because they wait so long for warm weather, Russians declare the beginning of summer on June 1. This season may feel like spring to someone from a warmer latitude, but Muscovites (who live on the same latitude as Newfound-

land), are ready for a dip in the river as soon as the thermometer reaches 70 F. A month ago Moscow was still brown and barren. It blossomed just in time for President Nixon's visit, and now the city is rich in greenery. After six months without them, leaves and grass are a doubly appreciated pleasure. They transform Moscow from a brown and gray dullness into a lively city. The people cooperate by discarding winter garb for brighter summer clothes. It is hard to imagine a city that can change its face more dramatically with the arrival of warm weather.

Russians follow elaborate rituals to mark the change of season. The major task is to find one's way to the countryside. Most Russians have about a month of summer vacation, and the vast majority seem anxious to spend it nearer to nature than they usually live.

Space Is Scarce

This may mean a stay at a "dachas" or "countryside" in the south. In the countryside around Moscow, there are basic institutions of Russian life, usually connected with factories, offices, or other organizations. Only their employees are eligible to use such resorts. There are also some hotels in resort areas, but space is scarce.

A lucky minority of Muscovites can spend the summer in a dacha of their own near the city. This is the Russian equivalent of a summer place at Easthampton. For those who have one, moving to the dacha is a spring ritual, and a pleasure.

Despite the evocative sound of the word, most dachas are not elaborate. A one-room wooden hut qualifies for the name, as do big and elaborate houses. They are scattered all around Moscow in "dacha zones" amid pine trees and white birches. A privileged few have dachas in the balmy south, in the Crimea or on the Black Sea.

Communist party officials are perhaps most likely to have such resort homes. One of the biggest near Yalta, it is said here, belongs to Pyotr Sholest, the former leader of the Ukrainian Communist party. (He recently lost that job and was transferred to a lower-ranking position in Moscow.)

Sholest built his dacha in the mid-1960s, after the Yalta area was under Ukrainian control. The large house is surrounded by a wall which blocked off the beach for a kilometer. Guards made sure passersby did not come too close. A less exalted citizen can build a dacha with permission from the land committee of the local "so-

viet" or council. Sometimes one can get a dacha with a large piece of land in a dacha zone which it can offer in parcels to its employees. Dachas can also be sold, with official permission, to the land they are on remain technically state property.

In the spring, many mothers young children with no dachas of their own try to find one, on the theory that bath need fresh air. Renting can be expensive by Soviet standards: \$300 to \$500 rubles (\$300 to \$500) summer for a modest dacha. Most houses have a few rooms for rent, and the children, though there are some special institutions for mothers and infants.

(Russia is rich in old villages. One stipulates that, if they are 4 or 5, children should not be taken to the south— abrupt change of climate thought to be too much for 1 family.)

The Russian attitude toward children, reminiscent of middle class Britain, is to enjoy them, but not constantly. Millions of Russian children spend the summer or part of it, separated from the families. Kindergartens for children move to country establishments where students at teachers live for the summer. Parents can visit once a week, with their fruits and old goodies.

School children generally spend a month in Young Pioneer camps. The first of these "shifts" start last week. Teen-agers have their own youth camps. All it seems to suit most parents, I whom the word holiday implies rest from the children.

Not everyone can get away during the summer, but even the left behind seem to make the way into the woods around Moscow, which are full of nature-loving Russians every week. Young men, stuck in the capital, find a place to swim in the inviting Moscow River, right the city.

River Rides

You can also ride on the river in small river launches for \$10 to \$20 cents a ride. Recent one cheerful group sat around table below decks in one of the launches and ate a floating picnic of vodka, beer, bread, cheese and salmon.

For all Russians summer means a big change in their diet. Winter vegetables are extremely rare here, but by June green things are again appearing in the market. Lettuce, which cost \$2.50 pound two weeks ago, is now 50 cents a pound in Moscow central farmers' market. It is available at all in state store. Strawberries have also arrived. Moscow's theaters are also beginning to go dark for the summer. July and August will be the months culturally. But television viewers are spared the ordeal of summer reruns. "They just a past the old movies all year round," a young Muscovite notes.

Second, if the President help bring peace to Indochina, the election, he will reap so much praise that what critics now say will make little political difference then. Third, and most important, critics have the obligation to persuade the President to an ace-to put forward a proposal that can safely end American participation in the war and gain the return of our men captive.

The object of the critics should be to force the President to the rug from under them. If not an easy thing for any man to invite his own embarrassment for larger ends. But this is the obligation of opponents of the war. They are asking old supporters of the war to admit the United States has been wrong in Vietnam. They should it take the chance of being wrong themselves.

Leslie Gelb, former Pentagon director, of policy planning, is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He is the author of the book "The Politics of the Pentagon." Anthony Lake was formerly in the staff of Henry Kissinger until 1970. This article was written for The New York Times.

MUSIC IN LONDON

Leopold Stokowski's Encore Concert—60 Years Later

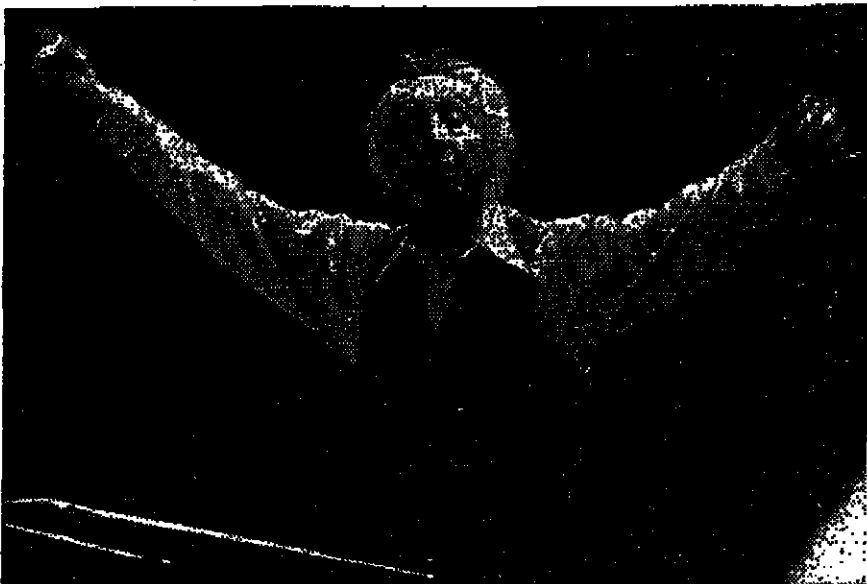
By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 15 (UPI).—Leopold Stokowski has always been an extraordinary man, and he has never seemed more extraordinary than at the Royal Festival Hall last night, standing, yes, standing—before the London Symphony Orchestra and conducting a program identical to the one he conducted in his first concert with that same orchestra 60 years ago, on May 22, 1912.

He was 90 just two months ago, an advanced age even for conductors. Among the great ones of our time, or of any other for that matter, only Arturo Toscanini, Pierre Monteux and Tullio Serafin came close to it. All three conducted as long as they lived, but they all died within months of their 90th birthdays. Pablo Casals, to be sure, is still conducting at 95, but he has been only secondarily a conductor.

Stokowski moves deliberately and carefully, but once firmly situated on the podium, he is the same dynamic, purposeful and

Leopold Stokowski, shortly before his 90th birthday, rehearsing for a concert.



commanding figure he has always been, thoroughly aware of just what he wants, and sparing no physical or mental effort to get it. For one who grew up in Philadelphia, as student and young

critic, at a time when Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra were making musical history, this was a curious program and a curious concert.

There was, to begin with, the overture to "Die Meistersinger" and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." Then came the Glazunov Violin Concerto, played by Silvia Marcovici (Efrem Zimbalist was the soloist in 1912), and, finally,

the Brahms Symphony in C-minor. Well, almost finally. There was, as there had been 60 years ago, an encore, Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

From this selection, it is clear that Stokowski knew as early as 1912 just where his talent and his predilections lay. All these pieces, excluding the concerto, have remained among his favorite and finest accomplishments. Each in its way lends itself to the kind of visionary, inspirational, non-traditional approach to music that has always distinguished him from any other conductor, and especially to his unique concern for sound as such.

It may be assumed that last night's performances were closer to those of the LSO in 1912 than to those perpetuated in his recordings with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Stokowski's most satisfactorily characteristic performances have always been achieved with orchestras he has himself molded: the Philadelphia Orchestra, the American Youth Orchestra, and, more recently, the American Symphony Orchestra in New York. As was also true of Furtwängler, Stokowski travels best with his own band.

The problem is his reluctance to accept notation as holy writ, or any one performance as definitive. An orchestra has to read him as well as the notes, and it has to read him afresh from measure to measure. It takes some conditioning, more than can be achieved in a couple of rehearsals.

I remember a time when, as critic of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, I suggested that Stokowski tended to take over where the composer had left off. A few days later, he told a youth concert audience:

"Some people say that we put more into the music than is there. Not at all. It's simply that we get more out of the music than other orchestras do."

He had something there—most of the time. And with an orchestra as accomplished as the LSO, and as eager to do his bidding, he can still do it.

Versailles Festival: Two Aspects of Rossini

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 15 (UPI).—Two aspects of Rossini—call them public and private, comic and serious, or theatrical and religious—have been highlights of the current Mai de Versailles festival in excellent performances of "La Cenerentola" and the "Petite Messe Solennelle," both major works yet neither exactly a commonplace.

Of the two, it is the "little solemn mass" that is today the lesser known and the more interesting for the unique light it helps to shed on the four decades of "silence" that ended Rossini's life.

Even the title is revealing. It is the literal truth, in that it is a full-scale mass in all its parts, but for reduced forces of four soloists and a small chorus—twelve singers of three sexes, men, women and castrati, will be enough—two pianos and a harmonium. It is also a typical bit of Rossini irony—the deliberate and disingenuous belittlement of something too close to his heart and his art

to be outwardly serious about. "The last mortal sin of my old age," he called it, probably while hoping it would be a valid ticket to paradise.

The mass, the last work of any consequence that Rossini produced, was first performed—twice on successive days—in 1844 in the salon of a Parisian banker's home, to the great enthusiasm of the musical elite on hand. Thomas, Aubert and Meyerbeer were there, and Meyerbeer, whose operatic machine had pretty much bulldozed Rossini out of the Opéra 35 years earlier, was beside himself with enthusiasm.

The composer himself later orchestrated his mass—to keep someone else from doing it, he said—and in this form it enjoyed a brisk success at the Théâtre Italien (with Patti and Alboni) and elsewhere in Europe.

Convincing

Nevertheless, it is the "petite" form that is the most convincing, not least of all because of the piano parts, which are pianistically conceived and not merely a reduction of an orchestral conception. That is the way it was performed in the chapel of the Versailles palace, with Aldo Ciccolini and Giuseppe La Licata as pianists, Denise Comtet-Chiriac playing the harmonium part on the chapel organ, four competent soloists and a small chorus—although not quite as small nor as sexually distributed as Rossini's facetious note indicated.

Mario Rossi's restrained conducting was a reminder that at the first performance Rossini turned the pages for the first pianist and nodded his head for the cues. In the resonant confines of the chapel, even the small Italian chorus had to move gently to honor the dynamic indications and stick to the salon-sized dimensions of the work.

The work itself is of enormous variety, but pure Rossini all the way. If the jaunty "Domine Deus" with its almost operatic ending, or the salon-music "Gratias" trio, or the sensuous intertwining of soprano and contralto in the "Qui tollis" are not "religious" enough, then the proliferation of fugal choruses ought to suffice.

Rossi conducted "Cenerentola" in the lovely Louis XV Théâtre Gabriel with the same sobriety—after all, comic opera is no joke—and the forces of the Teatro Regio di Turin and a formidable group of soloists responded with a first-class performance.

To the title role, Lucía Valentini brought a voice of almost contralto richness, plenty of technique and a willingness to take chances in the big bravura tests, and a personality that fit the role neatly. The veteran Sesto Bruscantini was the comic pivot of the performance as Dandini, the servant masquerading as prince, and he was ably seconded by Giorgio Tadeo as the buffo father and Ugo Benelli, both smooth-voiced and droll as the tenor prince.

Giancarlo Stragor's staging had some nice touches as well as routine solutions, but Alfred Silbermann's monumental scenery seemed little more than an attractive backdrop for Peter Hall's colorful costumes.

France's Affair With the Accordion

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 15 (UPI).—Turn on a music station in France and eight times out of 10 the sound of an accordion will greet your ears.

Television, too, devotes hours of its programming time to accordion concerts and competitions. There are 25,000 professional players in the land and a hopeful nonprofessional in every other home. The French respond to its music as the Viennese respond to that of the wine-garden either or the Hungarians to that of the gypsy violin. The vast public has elected it as its favorite instrument and its appeal is apparently all-embracing.

The accordion is to the popular Gallie singer what the 12-stringed guitar is to the American exponent of folk song. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, minister of finance, plays it when he is not doing his addition. The music shops reveal that sales are mounting and that millions of accordion records are sold yearly.

Edouard Dupleix, known as the king of the accordion and president of the expanding Accordionists' Society, believes that its secret is in making everyone happy.

Dance Festival

He cites the 15,000 people who recently spent a damp weekend in Montmorency, at the first international accordion festival. Festivities were inaugurated with a mass in the local church with Bach, Handel and Mendelssohn transposed for accordion. Then for most of two days and two nights the crowds gathered on the lawn of the town's chateau to hear a virtually nonstop concert of accordion music, some 250 singers and musicians participating in this Gallie Woodstock.

"You should have seen their faces. Everyone was smiling!" he

exclaimed, describing the audiences, who came equipped with raincoats and umbrellas.

"The accordion induces smiles. It can make people laugh with joy and it can stir nostalgic reverie, but it never makes anyone angry."

Mr. Dupleix's accordion playing is to be heard on a Paris radio station three times a week. On Sunday he is on a national radio program. Twice a month he has an hour on television.

The four other foremost French accordionists are Aimable (who has played to an audience of 65 million Americans on the Ed Sullivan show), Marcel Azoula, A. Verchuren and Yvette Horner, the outstanding feminine player.

Various Brands

There are various brands of native accordions: those for the hal musette, those for jazz, those for variety numbers and those for folk songs. At the recent international festival those of the German beer cellar, the Tyrolean Alps and those played in the gypsy orchestras of the Slavic countries and Spain made guest appearances.

Though now a French folk symbol—the chords of the accordion having the power to evoke

Mondrian Exhibition Opens in The Hague

THE HAGUE, June 15 (UPI).—A Mondrian exhibition opened yesterday in the Municipal Museum in The Hague, marking the 100th birthday of the painter.

The museum said the 267 paintings and drawings on show were from the biggest Mondrian collection in the world. The exhibition will close Sept. 23.

Cathedral Appeal

ELY, England, June 15 (AP).—Ely Cathedral, one of Eastern England's greatest landmarks, is appealing urgently for £200,000 (\$520,000). Part will go to repairs of the Norman west tower. Part will restore the organ and endow 12 choir places.



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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI).—This is how the critics rate new stage productions:

"Eyes of Chalk" is like a spider-web, Mel Gussow comments in The Times. "The author withholds information so that we are enticed and ensnared," he says. The play, written by Belgian Tondé Brulin and directed and adapted from the French by David Villalre, concerns a deranged preacher who escapes from an asylum and pursues his obsession of drawing eyes with chalk on sidewalks and walls. They are the eyes of God, the preacher says. In the role of the preacher, Kevin O'Connor, Gussow says, is able to portray "not only a person going mad but madness itself."

"In the beginning, clapping his arms around himself as if stitched into a straitjacket, O'Connor is restrained. Later he moves from violent anguish to inward grief to quiet moments of lucidity. His acting is so strong that it justifies the play" whose plot could be summed up in a headline: "Mad Minister Escapes Asylum, Kidnaps Own Child." "Eyes of Chalk" is being presented at the Theater at St. Clement's, St. Clement's Church.

"Soon Jack November," presented by the Manhattan Theater Club at Stage 73, is from the absurd school, reports Mel Gussow in The Times. It concerns a married couple, Jack and November, and Jack's Army friend, Scott, and is set in a restaurant featuring Italian food, Japanese décor and terrible service. Although Gussow finds the play (written by Sharon Thie and directed by Don Kruze) "a small conversation piece, so small that it probably could be performed at any table for three in an Italian-Japanese restaurant," he also finds the playwright's style "slyly comic" and the cast excellent (Rick Mancini as the hus-

band, Vincent Baggetta as the friend and Sasha von Scherler as the wife).

"Buy Bonds, Buster," a musical at the Off-Broadway Theater de Lys, was coolly received on all sides. "It copies the idea but lacks the spirit or talent of 'This Is the Army,'" William Glover of the Associated Press says. "It tries hard to be another 'Dames at Sea,' but is shipwrecked soon after embarkation." Clive Barnes comments in The Times. Douglas Watt, of the Daily News, "could discover no reason for its being there other than a fond belief that mere reference to a past world of entertainment could make us jump for joy today."

Richard Watts Jr. called it "well-meaning amateurishness" in The New York Post. The book and music (with some lyrics by Bill Conklin and Bob Miller) are by Jack Holmes. John Bishop directed.

"The Chickadee Chime," at the American Place Theater, was admired by AP's William Glover, but it puzzled Clive Barnes of The Times. The author, Frank Chin, Glover says, "wields an acid-tipped pen of ridicule at all the trite clichés used by Archie Bunkers to stigmatize those of Oriental parentage." The play, he continues, "plunges recklessly from fantasy to reality. The story line about a Chinese-American's effort to make a documentary film on the life of a renowned black boxer provides another dimension of caustic disillusion and sardonic sketches racism into triangular confrontation." Barnes, on the other hand, says: "I did not much admire the play, but it showed me an ethnic attitude I had never previously encountered. It is difficult to understand a prejudice when you don't subscribe to it, but I can see that the American Oriental, in some fashion like the American Indian, must feel very underprivileged and threatened."

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Japan's May Surplus in Payments Tumbles

OKYO, June 15 (AP-DJ).—An registered overall balance-of-payments surplus of \$30 million in May, down from a surplus of \$187 million in April and below the \$118 billion net in May, 1971, provisional figures released today by the Ministry of Finance.

The ministry attributed the low surplus to better equilibrium in trade account, although shipments from Japan to the United States in connection with return of Okinawa also contributed significantly to reduce month's net inflow of foreign currency.

Exports totaled \$20.8 billion, up 10.2 percent from a year earlier, while imports rose 11.5 percent to \$18.5 billion. During fiscal year ended March 31, Japan's exports rose 24.5 percent and imports gained only 5 percent.

See Revaluation Effects

The ministry said the fact that import growth rate has slowed that of exports is evidence of revaluation effects.

The visible trade account showed a surplus of \$330 million, down from \$118 million in April and \$118 million a year ago.

A seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade account showed a surplus of \$330 million, down from \$118 million in April and \$118 million a year ago.

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Sterling Gets Support of 2 Central Banks

Intervention Is First Since April Accord

LONDON, June 15 (AP-DJ).—The French and Belgian central banks intervened to support the pound sterling, it was learned today.

It was the first time that such intervention has taken place since the six members of the EEC and the candidate countries agreed on April 21 to keep their exchange rates within a maximum of 2 1/4 percent of the central rates. Under the terms of the monetary accord last December, a maximum 4.5 percent is permitted.

Both central banks intervened in their local markets by buying sterling to keep it from falling below the recently narrowed margin. The exact amount purchased was not mentioned.

On the official foreign exchange market in Paris, sterling closed at 13.5550-5050 francs, down from 13.5450-5050 yesterday. The intervention reportedly took place outside the normal market hours when sterling touched its new floor level of 13.5350 francs.

On the market here, sterling tumbled to its lowest level against the dollar since mid-February. The fall was prompted by news of a nationwide strike of dockworkers before the weekend.

At one stage in the late afternoon, one major bank quoted sterling at \$2.997-5003.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange fell sharply with the Financial Times index of ordinary shares down 15.8 at 480—its worst drop since Nov. 23, 1967, when it fell 17.5 points.

On the American Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.4 to 13,347.8.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cockerill Returns to Profitability

Cockerill-Ougre-Province et Esperance-Longdoz, the Belgian steel producer, has returned to profitability after reporting zero net income for 1971, and according to one high company official should be able to pay a small dividend for this year. He said that profit margins are improving due to steel selling prices rising faster than company costs. Cockerill, the result of a 1970 merger that groups virtually all the steelmaking facilities in the Liege area, was hurt last year by low steel prices and a strike. The official expects 1972 to be "an average year," with profits not as high as the above-average 1970 results.

Gas Pipeline Study Group Enlarged

Shell Canada and units of Gulf Oil and Standard Oil of New Jersey have joined a consortium of 15 other companies studying construction of a \$5 billion natural gas pipeline from Alaska's North Slope to the United States via Canada. The consortium itself is the result of a recent merger of two of the three large groups that have been studying the route. The new group, still unnamed, plans to file applications early next year with regulatory authorities to seek approval for construction and operation of the pipeline from the Prudhoe Bay oil field in Alaska and from Canadian arctic and sub-arctic regions through the Mackenzie delta region of Canada. The two merged groups are Gas Arctics Systems and the Northwest Project Study Group, both made up of some of the largest gas and oil companies.

Ericsson, CCE Units Form Joint Firm

A subsidiary of Cie. Generale d'Electricite (CGE) and the French subsidiary of L.M. Ericsson of Sweden will cooperate in the field of electronic telecommunication by transferring their electronic time-switching divisions to a joint subsidiary, SIE-Citerel. The CGE group will own 67 percent of the 5 million-franc capital. The new unit will study, develop, produce and market all electronic telecommunication systems. Officials of the two parent groups stress that there is no question of a merger between CGE and Ericsson. Both groups will remain entirely independent and competition between them on the international markets will continue, they say. CGE owns 16 percent of the French Ericsson company.

Mitsubishi, Mitsui Look to Chinese

Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui & Co., two large Japanese trading firms, say they are interested in establishing business ties with China, and that they will study, if necessary, accept China's trade principles—a refusal to do business with Japanese firms maintaining business ties in Taiwan or South Korea. The presidents of the two trading firms say that their investments in the two countries are relatively small compared with their overall investments abroad and both say they believe their interests in Taiwan and South Korea would not be "an obstacle" in the way of opening business relations with China.

What's in a Name? Millions If It's Wankel

Revolutionary Engine Turns Wall St. On

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP-DJ).—"Wankel" has become the hot name on Wall Street, a street where a hot name is worth millions.

The stock of Curtiss-Wright, which owns exclusive North American rights to the revolutionary rotary combustion engine, has soared to \$46.25 from last year's low of \$10.25.

Cross Co., a major producer of big automated production lines, has strayed from its 1971 low of \$19.50 to a bid price of \$44.50 in over-the-counter trading. Gleason Works, a machine-tool maker that has been developing Wankel-making equipment, has doubled to \$42.50 from a low of \$20.625 in 1971.

On the American Stock Exchange, issues linked to the Wankel name have been among the most volatile stocks traded in recent weeks. These include Curtiss-Wright, American Israeli Paper Mills and MTTE Corp., which have subsequently declined from recent sharp run-ups in price.

Why All the Excitement? The Wankel is a small, lighter, more powerful and potentially cleaner successor to conventional reciprocating piston engines and if the problems with it can be solved, it appears well-suited for use in cars, trucks and light aircraft to motorcycles, snowblowers and chain saws.

Thus, the quest continues for other companies whose fortunes might be linked, however tenuously, to those of the Wankel engine. "Everybody wants to get on the bandwagon, but nobody knows just where the bandwagon is," says Joseph Ronning, an analyst at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

It is a familiar guessing game on Wall Street, though. "This happens time and again as investors grasp an attractive concept and then start groping to find peripheral companies whose stock prices have not advanced along with those of the industry leaders," says another analyst.

Mr. Ronning figures that Curtiss-Wright probably stands to

gain only \$2.32 a share from royalties on the Wankel in 1980 if the new engine has half of the auto market by then. "I think the market for rotary engines is very promising," he says. "But I think the stocks have run up too far and too fast on expectations of profits that are still very nebulous."

Robert Brooks, an industrial consultant who has been following Wankel developments since 1959, is considerably more optimistic. He told a private seminar of analysts at Salomon Brothers that he is "confident that the Wankel engine will be almost completely switched over" to rotary combustion engines by 1980 and that by 1975 there will be such engines "available for light aircraft."

He is so bullish, in fact, that he believes the economic impact of the Wankel will eventually dwarf such major postwar technological developments as xerography, the land camera and color television.

Some industry sources are speculating that GM will produce about 25,000 rotary engines for a

1974-model car to be introduced late in 1973. GM is not talking about its plans, of course, and apparently has not decided whether to go into commercial production of the Wankel.

But the growing speculation is enough to keep analysts and investors searching for other companies whose stocks stand to benefit from mass production of rotary engines. Other firms whose names have been linked to the Wankel include Ex-Cell-O Corp., Bendix, McCord Corp., Outboard Marine and Brunswick Corp.

Company Reports

American Telephone	1972	1971
Quarter Ended May 31		
Revenue (millions)	5,100	4,600
Profits (millions)	620	582
Per Share	1.07	1.03

Jim Walter	1972	1971
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	608.1	521.4
Profits (millions)	28.6	22.5
Per Share	1.55	1.18

B4700 Systems... B3700 Systems... B2700 Systems... MCP V

Burroughs announces three powerful computer series and a fifth major advance in system software

Important news for every user of medium-scale computer systems. Burroughs 700 Systems family is expanding, with...

More powerful and productive computer systems

The B4700 Series: Five additional models with up to 100% more input/output potential than current models...
The B3700 Series: Four new models based on the B4700's proven design... with up to 70% more data processing power than Burroughs widely used B3500 systems...
The B2700 Series: Three models that extend B2500/B3500 series advanced concepts to an even broader price-and-performance range.

These outstanding systems offer you—

- "Instant maturity"—they accept B2500/B3500 application programs, developed and perfected over six years, and execute them at optimum performance levels.
- Economical, modular expansion within a series, and from one series to another, without reprogramming or even recompilation.
- A comprehensive library of program products for major savings in program development time and related costs.
- Powerful FORTRAN, COBOL and BASIC compilers... plus advanced software for remote job entry, data

communications and data base management.
• Automatic multiprogramming under MCP control... system self-regulation... virtual memory... dynamic allocation of resources... and other results-oriented features developed and proven by Burroughs.
• Parallel multiprogramming and shared disk file processing.
• Data communications processors for greater efficiency and line-handling capacity.
• Powerful terminal systems for application in business, industry, finance and government.

A more powerful and productive master control program

Tests indicate that MCP V increases throughput performance 10 to 20% both for new systems and currently installed systems. MCP V is now available for every Burroughs medium system. Based on more than six years' successful field experience, MCP V confirms Burroughs leadership in control program technology.

Burroughs puts you ahead with cost-effective systems that do more and cost less to install, program and use... keeps you ahead with systems that keep on doing more and costing less as they expand to meet growth and change in your data processing operations.



PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V. BEARER SHARES
At the Annual General Meeting of the above Fund held on 15th June, 1972 a resolution was passed authorising the payment on 6th July, 1972 of a dividend of 10c (U.S.A.) per share against the surrender of Coupon No. 2 detached from share certificates of the Fund.

Coupons must be lodged in numerical order at the office of a Paying Agent on coupon issuing forms in duplicate. These may be obtained from the Paying Agents.

Main Paying Agent: Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., 7 Prince Street, London, EC2R 8AQ.

Sub-Paying Agents: N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Vincent's Lane, London EC4P 4DU.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Bankenhofstrasse 51-53, Frankfurt (Main).

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2e.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 10A Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, 31 rue des Colonies, Brussels.

Notes: 1. It should be noted that any shares offered to the Fund for re-purchase up to and including 4th July, 1972 must have Coupon No. 2 attached.

2. Coupons lodged in the U.K. must be lodged by an Authorised Depositary.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cash
prices in primary markets as re-
ported today in New York were:
Commodity and unit. Year ago.

FOODS
Cocoa Accra, lb. 2.15 2.15
Coffee 4 Santos lb. 1.47 1.47

TEXTILES
Fruitcotton 64-66 35 1/2 yd 20 17

MEAT
Beef riblets (Ft. 1) ton 126.00 114.00
Lard 5, Pure Palm ton 87.25 79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 City Flat 33.50 33.50
Lead spot lb. 19.18 19.18
Copper elec. lb. 32.15 32.15
Tin (Strait) lb. 1.91 1.91
Cocoa E. S. 1.85 1.85
Sugar E. S. 1.53 1.53

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY INDEXES		Orange Juice (Frozen concentrated)	
Meat's index base 100	Dec. 31, 1971	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973
Domestic, 1971	453.8	43.35 b. March '73 43.00 b. May '73	43.35 b. March '73 43.00 b. May '73
Foreign, 1971	453.8	43.35 b. March '73 43.00 b. May '73	43.35 b. March '73 43.00 b. May '73

NEW YORK FUTURES		COTTON No. 2	
World sugar No. 11	July 6-23, Sept. 6-23, Oct. 6-23, March '73 6-23	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973
World sugar No. 11	July 6-23, Sept. 6-23, Oct. 6-23, March '73 6-23	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT		CORN	
July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973
July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973	July 1972, Sept. 1972, Nov. 1972, Jan. 1973

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from Page 8		Stocks and Bonds	
High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.
High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.	High, Low, Op., Cl., Chg.

European Gold Markets

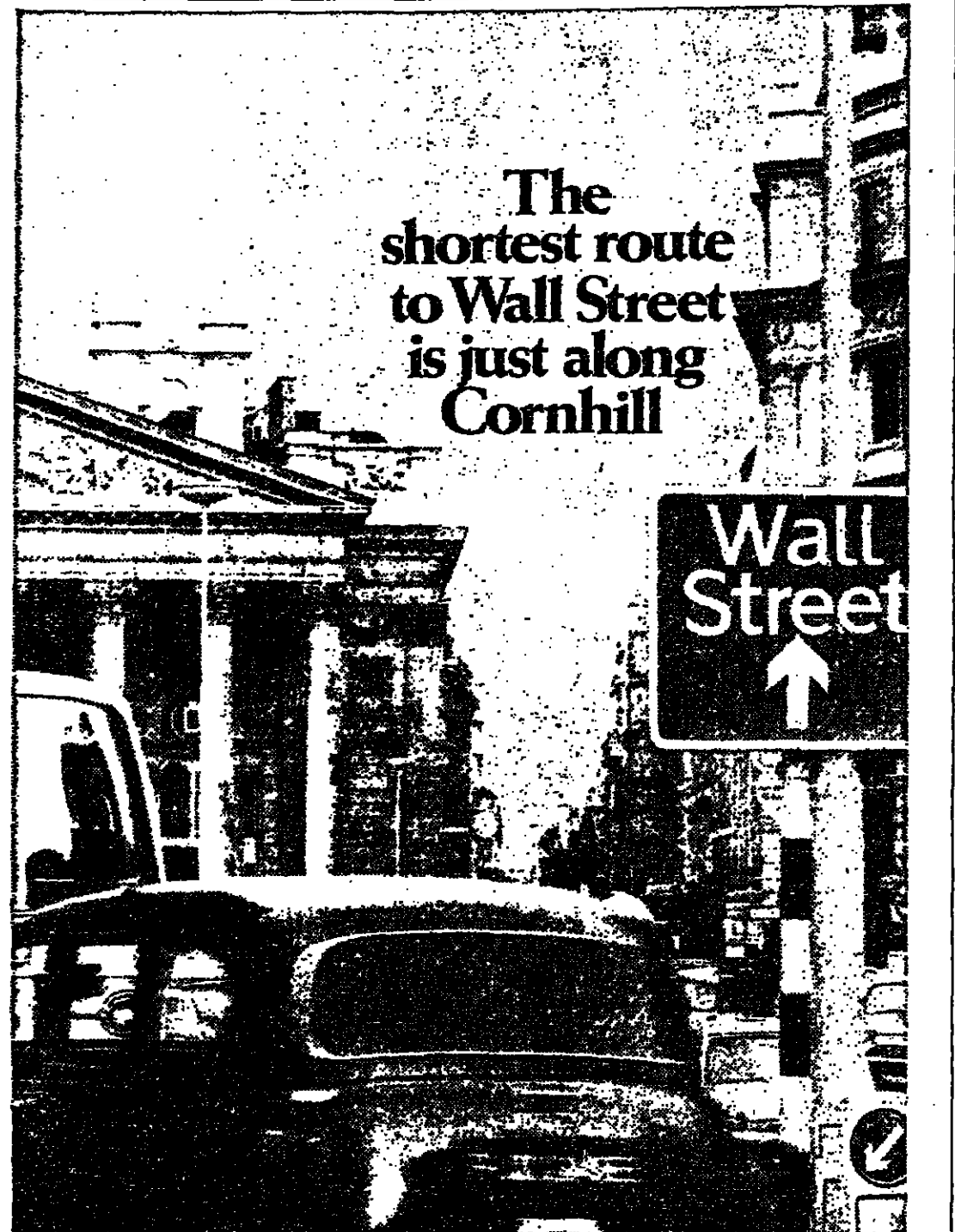
June 15, 1972		Eurodollars	
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.

European Markets

June 15, 1972		Market Summary	
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.

Market Summary

June 15, 1972		Most Active	
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.



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Through our London Branch you get direct access to all the commercial banking facilities of our Wall Street headquarters. Complete financial services covering the whole of the USA. Data on your particular US market; its history, present activity and forecast. Location and introduction to agents, distributors, lawyers and consultants. Credit information. Help with planning and execution of mergers or acquisitions.

In fact, the whole range. But our capabilities stretch beyond the

USA. For example, in London, as well as our sterling business, one of our major areas of activity is multi-currency loans. And our correspondent network is world wide. So we are in a position to help you wherever your business is likely to take you.

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ADVERTISEMENT

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

The accounts for the year 1971, approved by the "Commissariat aux Comptes" in its session held June 14, 1972, show after deduction of overall expenses, extraordinary reserves for sundry risks and other charges, a net result of Fr. 110,548,043.80 to which should be added the balance at Fr. 4,599,298.54 brought forward to form an available profit of Fr. 115,147,342.34.

The amount to be distributed to each "shareholder" of ex-B.N.P. and ex-C.N.E.P. has been established at Fr. 1.125 and Fr. 2 respectively, unchanged from last year.

These amounts will be payable as of July 1st, 1972, after deduction of the sum retained at the source, or Fr. 0.59 and Fr. 1.70 net respectively.

Tokyo Exchange

June 15, 1972		International Stock Indexes	
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.
Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.	Op. Cl. H.C.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

1,283,200 Shares

White Motor Corporation

Common Stock
(par value \$1 per share)

Lehman Brothers

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Drexel Firestone

duPont Gloire Forgan

Lazard Frères & Co.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co.

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

White, Weld & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

Basle Securities Corporation

Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Paribas Corporation

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Shearson, Hamill & Co.

Swiss American Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation

ABD Securities Corporation

Ball, Burge & Krans

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Burnham & Company Inc.

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Dominick & Dominick

Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Fulton, Reid & Staples, Inc.

Hallgarten & Co.

Harris, Upham & Co.

Hill Samuel Securities

W. E. Hutton & Co.

McDonald & Company

Prescott, Merrill, Turben & Co.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Shields & Company

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.

G. H. Walker & Co.

Walston & Co., Inc.

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

June, 1972

Money grows faster

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Full and complete information on deposit

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Enclosed is \$1.00 for a

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and to be used for the

purchase of a

one-year certificate of

deposit at the rate of

9% per annum

compounded annually

on the principal sum

plus interest

to be paid at the

expiration of the

term of the

certificate of

deposit

and to be used for the

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[illegible]

Management Company:
Management International (Jersey) Limited, P.O. Box 73, 37 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Investment Adviser:
Samuel Montagu & Company Limited, 14 Old Broad Street, London, EC2P 2HY.

Cartelists:
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee

Company (Channel Islands Limited):
Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

International Agents:
Anthony Gibbs (Personal Financial & Life Assurance Planning) Ltd., 4 Curzon Place, London W1Y 7AA.

Accountants:
Cooper Brothers and Co. Chartered Accountants, Le Motte Chambers, 1 La Motte Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Registrars and Secretaries:
Greg Services Limited, P.O. Box 73, 37 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Solicitors:
James Mourant du Feu and Jaume, 18 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I., London—E. F. Turner and Sons, 12 Bedford Row, London WC1.

Bankers:
Midland Bank Limited, Library Place,

St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Samuel Montagu and Company Limited, 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY.

Directors of the Company:
Sir Bayard Dill Kt., CBE (Chairman), Hugo Bohay, G. P. Dutton, J. P. Gough, Commander G. H. L. Kison RN, W. Norman Rumball, E. J. Sainsbury, J. E. P. Stewart, R. E. J. C. Titcher, William Webster, W. T. Wilson.

Application Form

This form should be completed and lodged with the Authorised Agent of Management International (Jersey) Limited whose name and address appears below together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Anchor Gilt-Edged Fund Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968.)

Initial offer of 200,000 Participating Shares of 1p each at £20.00 per share plus brokerage, payable in full on application. Applications must be completed and lodged with the Authorised Agent of the Managers named below not later than 10 a.m., on Monday 18th June 1972 at the initial offer price on Tuesday 19th June 1972.

Yes

Anthony Gibbs

(Personal Financial & Life Assurance Planning) Ltd.

4 Curzon Place, London W1Y 7AA. Telephone 01-482 1521 or 01-493 1516

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Signature	Date
For name	
Signature (if different)	
Address	
Signature	Date
For name	
Signature (if different)	
Address	
Signature	Date
For name	
Signature (if different)	
Address	

All joint applicants must sign.

Please sign full name and give full address.

I/We enclose a cheque payable to Midland Bank Limited crossed "Anthony Gibbs etc not negotiable" for the sum of £20.00, being the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of the above Participating Shares of 1p each at £20.00 per Share plus brokerage and I/we offer to purchase that number of Shares upon the Company's Terms of Issue as stated and subject to the Directors and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We request that you arrange for the Company to send by a registered certificate in respect of such Participating Shares as soon as possible after 25th June 1972 to my/our address that given below. [I/we receive this certificate after 25th June 1972 I/we authorize the Managers to apply the amount subscribed less applicable brokerage in the purchase of Shares at the offer price ruling on the last following subscription day.] [Check if applicable.]

An applicant unable to make the following declaration should delete it and consult an Authorised Depositary (or an Approved Agent in the Irish Republic) through whom deposits should be made.

I/we declare that I/we are not resident outside the United Kingdom and have not acquired any Participating Shares as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside the United Kingdom.

I/we understand that the sum completed and delivered with this Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation.

1972

July 1, 1910

[illegible]

PEANUTS

WHAT DID THE COUNSELOR SAY, CHARLIE BROWN?

I'M BEING SENT HOME, THEY SAY THAT I'M A TROUBLEMAKER!

YOU? A TROUBLEMAKER? THAT'S RIDICULOUS!!!

THEY SAID THAT SOMETHING HAPPENED OVER AT THE GIRLS' CAMP, AND MY NAME WAS MENTIONED AND THAT OBVIOUSLY I WAS A TROUBLEMAKER SO THEY'RE SENDING ME HOME...

WE'LL SUE THEM, CHARLIE BROWN! WE'LL TAKE IT TO THE SUPREME COURT!

MY NAME WAS MENTIONED AT THE GIRLS' CAMP! WOW!!!

B.C.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT THE TRAVELING CAVE MAN AND THE NEANDERTHAL'S DAUGHTER?

I DON'T KNOW, ... START IT OFF.

... IT SEEMS THERE WAS THIS TRAVELING CAVE MAN, ...

I'VE HEARD IT.

L.I.L. ABNER

HONEST ABE IS 7 1/2 TODAY!!

AT EXACTLY 7 1/2--

—A YOKUM DEVELOPS ALL THE STRENGTH AN' BRAINS HE'LL EVER HAVE!!

HE MAY GET BIGGER BUT HE'LL NEVER GET STRONGER.

—NOR SMARTER? NO NEED TO—

BEETLE BAILEY

Y'KNOW WHAT'S WRONG WITH LI FUZZ? HE'S...

SHHH, SIR, HERE HE COMES

I'LL WRITE IT FOR YOU

"NOSY." WHY DID YOU WRITE THAT?

MISS PEACH

KELLY SCHOOL WOMEN'S LIB MEETS HERE

"MISS" AND "MRS." ARE PASSE. FROM NOW ON, I ADVISE ALL OF YOU TO USE "MS." WHICH IMPLIES NOTHING ABOUT YOUR MARITAL STATUS...

NO THANKS! I HAVE ENOUGH OF AN IDENTITY PROBLEM AS IS...

BUZZ SAWYER

I'M JUST CRAZY ABOUT THIS WOODPECKER PICTURE, MR. WILLASON. IS IT THE SAME PRICE?

YES, \$250

I'M ON MY WAY TO VISIT FRIENDS. MAY I PUT A DEPOSIT ON IT AND PICK IT UP LATER?

CERTAINLY, MISS MARTIN.

WHO WAS THE GOOD-LOOKING GUY YOU JUST DROVE TO THE GATE, TOM?

A MISS MARTIN, ONE OF MY FANS. BOUGHT A PICTURE.

WIZARD of ID

BEFORE YOU VOTE, YOU MUST PASS A SIMPLE QUIZ.

LIKE WHAT?

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS MAKE AN INTELLIGENT STATEMENT ON THE ISSUES.

DID THE CANDIDATES TAKE THE SAME TEST?

REX MORGAN M.D.

SHE'S CHANGING—WILL BE OUT IN A MINUTE!

WHERE'S LADRA?

HOW IS SHE, JUNE?

I THINK SHE'S DOING ALL RIGHT, ERIC—BUT SHE'S BLAMING HERSELF FOR NOT REALIZING THAT MARK WAS SHOWING SIGNS OF MENTAL ILLNESS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS!

WE SHOULD KEEP HER OCCUPIED AS MUCH AS WE CAN DURING THE NEXT COUPLE OF WEEKS! ONCE SHE'S ABLE TO GET BACK TO WORK, IT WON'T BE QUITE SO TOUGH ON HER!

POGO

WOULD DO NO GOOD TO CONTINUE THE DREAMY CONTEST ANY MORE TO SEE WHO WINS THE HAN SANDWICH...

YOU REMEMBER THE STORY "BOUT THE THREE MEN IN THE DREAMIN' CONTEST TO SEE WHO WOULD WIN A SANDWICH ANYONE DREAMING SUCH A DREAM BOUT THE OTHER TWO BEIN' DEAD THAT HE GOT UP AN' ATE THE SANDWICH?

OH, YES—I NO NOT VERY RICH—

HA HAH! WHAT ABOUT IT?

YES—WELL—UM...

IT HAPPENED AGAIN!

RIP KIMBY

WELCOME TO AMERICA, COUNTESS!

THANK YOU, DESMOND, SHE'S GONE!

THANK YOU, DESMOND, SHE'S GONE!

WELCOME TO AMERICA, COUNTESS!

THANK YOU, DESMOND, SHE'S GONE!

THANK HEAVENS THEY DIDN'T SEARCH MY LUGGAGE!

PRAT! I'M TRAPPED IN A SLOW CUSTOMS LINE AND THAT FASCINATING LADY IS MOVING RIGHT THROUGH...

KIRBY GETS NO SECOND CHANCE...

BLONDIE

JUST THINK, DEAR, WE'VE SAVED ENOUGH TRADING STAMPS TO GET A NEW STEAM IRON

BUT I WAS THINKING OF GETTING A BOWLING BALL WITH THEM

DON'T BE SILLY

YOU CAN'T PRESS CLOTHES WITH A BOWLING BALL!

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Nearly every pair playing in the mixed team championship of the World Team Olympiad, in Miami Beach earlier this month, reached four hearts on the diagrammed deal. But some had trouble making ten tricks. The declarer's chances were better if the hand was played from the South side.

In the auction shown, South opened with one heart on a rather weak suit and carried on to game when North contributed a limit raise. Some pairs played from the South side after opening with a weak no-trump and receiving a Stayman response.

Some West players led a club, giving the declarer an easy task. So West was inspired to lead a small diamond, which would have left the defense in control with a diamond ruff to come. The usual lead was a spade.

This gave declarer an interesting problem. The best plan, although few thought of it, was to take three spade tricks, ending in the dummy, and then lead a low trump to the nine. If this had lost to West, any return

NORTH
AK7
Q1085
K1087
105

WEST
954
72
A15
K9732

EAST
18632
KQ8
42
J64

SOUTH (D)
AQ10
A943
Q963
AQ8

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THINK MR. WILSON REALLY LIKES ME! HE SAID I WAS AS WELCOME AS THE FLU!"

JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THONC **RESEA** **PHOCON** **NAIVED**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUESS MESSY LEGUME POPLAR
Answer: He declared—he wasn't one!—A SMUGGLER

BOOKS

A QUESTION OF JUDGMENT
The Fortas Case and the Struggle for the Supreme Court
By Robert Shogan, Bobbs-Merrill, 314 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ROBERT SHOGAN, who covers the Supreme Court for Newsweek, has written a model book. He has taken a sensational case, the resignation under fire of Justice Abe Fortas from the Supreme Court, stripped it of its extraneous details and made it into a tense, readable and absorbing narrative. Instead of milking the sensational aspects of the story or making capital of its cast of characters that includes, at the top, two Presidents, he has combined the personal elements and the historical to show a man whirled around by forces he could not control or ride. Many will say his punishment was greater than his fault.

The Fortas episode is revealing because it reflected the climate of feeling in the Congress and in the country, because men used it to pay off political scores, to strike at the Warren Court and at liberals and to express their frustration over the crime rate, riots, the spread of pornography and the absence of law and order.

The incident is also a good sample of Washington in action, of the way things get done, of the kind of honey pot it is to the men who know how to use it.

Fortas, a poor, able and ambitious Tennesseean, got to Yale Law School on a scholarship and made a brilliant record there, one good enough for Yale to ask him to stay on as a teacher. The time though was at the very beginning of Roosevelt's first administration, when new governmental agencies were cropping up all over the place and men with legal skill, administrative ability and originality of mind were needed to staff them. Fortas fitted the requirements handsomely and he flourished in the atmosphere of the New Deal. His legal experience gave him an expert knowledge of the way the agencies worked, of the personnel who manned them, and it convinced him, after some hesitation, that a great deal of money could be made in private practice.

One of his friends from those early days was Lyndon B. Johnson, and it is one of the ironies of the story that it was Johnson's political success that brought on Fortas's misfortune. For Fortas would not have gone to the Supreme Court had not Johnson been President. As it was, it took all the President's persuasive efforts to get Fortas to accept. Accept he did. But there was trouble from the beginning, because rumors got around that the President was consulting the new justice whenever he felt like it—an action that many regarded as an unseemly collaboration between two sovereign divisions of government.

When towards the end of President Johnson's full term, he nominated Fortas to the post of chief justice, all the resentment that had been gathering for the previous four years found its focus. Those who resented the President, the Warren court, the general condition of the country finally found a way of expressing their feelings. Even so, the President

ident and perhaps Fortas himself helped bring the matter of indefinite date of Warren's re-nation to a head. The President had either arranged or agreed with the date in such a way that the Senate had the choice of approving Fortas or rejecting Warren—a ploy that did not sit down well with the members of the upper chamber. There the matter of Homer Thornberry, whom the President had nominated to fill Fortas's seat, and if he moved up, there nothing against Thornberry except that he was another "son of the President," and a somewhat little unfair for quick President to appoint one of his friends to the court at the same time. And there was suggestion that the rejecting Fortas would be considered his fellow Jews as an anti-Semitic gesture. There was, as the points out, not much stateship on either side. When disclosure was made that Fortas had accepted a fee of \$15,000 for a series of lectures collected by his former law firm from prominent business the game was lost.

This was nothing, of course, compared to the stir caused by the revelations of his friendship with Louis Wolfson, who had been convicted for stock manipulation and of Fortas's acceptance of a fee for an advisory role in a foundation supported by Wolfson. In this part of the book, throughout, Shogan maintains a delicate balance. Although justice is shown to have been both candid and guilty of the author considers bad it is, he is careful to point out the subtle ways President Johnson and Attorney General John Mitchell and others maneuvered to obtain the desired result: Fortas's resignation.

In a book like this every can't be explained, and the story that is least yielding is of Fortas himself. Through the author's pen, the reader is given a man of his stature, not greatly significant and hard to understand why he was. Or why he continued association with Wolfson, who he knew that he was embroiled with the Securities and Exchange Commission and that the might come to the high court above all, he was simply unable to see his acts as of saw them. But that he was spite of shortcomings, a man of the fates can be seen in the author's summing up words: "To be that three justices was forced to quit two designated replacements rejected by the Senate. And justice was threatened with impeachment. The President, forced to discard three potent nominees, Rehnquist's nomination provoked the largest vote for a successful Supreme Court candidate since Charles Evans Hughes was confirmed as chief justice in 1930."

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer. The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will

ACROSS

1 Celebration
5 Performs
9 Holy city
14 Blackbirds
15 Polite
16 Mythical hunter
17 Slavic spouse
19 Settee
20 Hebrides island
21 Carriage
23 Townsman
24 Cockney's residence
25 Stipend
27 Old man: Gen.
29 Maroon
30 Black, for one
31 Tuber
33 Stuff
34 Babylonian god
36 "A man and a dog"

DOWN

1 Constituent
2 Detergent
3 Ingredient
4 Arranged in rows
5 Old Dutch measure
6 Cleric
7 Four: Prefix
8 Like a painter's palette
9 Style
10 Heath genus
11 Polite contest
12 Candidate's riding habit, at times

55 Roman orator
57 Person
58 Pronoun
59 Palm
60 Ode
62 Spring flower
64 More audacious: mare
66 In harmony
67 Projection
68 Have a bite
69 Germanic god
70 Greek war goddess
71 Scored in tennis

13 Dvorak
18 Some of Washington's enemies
22 Genus of clams
26 Atmosphere: Prefix
28 Mary Baker of Nelson
32 Courtied
34 Depot: Abbr.
35 Opp. of NNW
37 French possessive
38 Town in Palestine
39 Opposed
40 Throw away
41 fire
42 Whale-oil container
47 Month: Abbr.
48 Capable of development
50 Scandinavian
51 Foolish
52 Poured
53 Russian rug
56 Hum
61 Wagnerian heroine
62 Backwoods family member
63 Japanese money
65 volente

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المجلة

Catcher's 17th Homer, Sacrifice Fly Beat Phils

Bench Bats Reds to 7th Victory in Row

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI).—Johnny Bench drove a pair of runs with a sacrifice fly and his 17th homer to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 7-1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Bench led off the fourth inning against six losses for Jack Billingham who struck out four and walked one in 2 2/3 innings before giving way to Clay Carroll.

A walk to Joe Morgan, Bobby Tolan's single and Bench's sacrifice fly gave the Reds a 1-0 lead in the first inning off loser Barry Lersch.

Billingham lost his bid for a shutout in the seventh when Willie Montanez doubled and scored on Tom Hutton's single. The victory moved the Reds 2 1/2 games in front of the second-place Dodgers in the

Bouttier Seeking a Role As Boxing Leading Man

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 15 (UPI).—Even when he turns pale moments before a fight, Jean-Claude Bouttier is handsome enough to become France's latest leading man.

Bouttier will need more than looks, though, when he faces the "heart," Carlos Monzon, the "mean, unfriendly" middleweight champion of the world, Saturday night before 40,000 spectators outdoors at Colombes Stadium, in a Paris suburb. Fortunately, the Frenchman can also punch with both hands and dance on his splendid legs and he stands a fighting chance of giving his country its first world middleweight champion since Marcel Cerdan, who became France's post World War II romantic hero by knocking out Tony Zale in Jersey City in 1948.

In the last two months, France has gone into a Bouttier frenzy. Three books on Bouttier's life, one entitled "15 Rounds of My Life," have been published. Bouttier's sharp-featured, smooth face this week adorns the cover of Paris-Match, a leading French magazine. Already \$500,000 in gate receipts reportedly has been collected, and the \$100 ring-side seats, an unheard-of price for any happening in France, have just about been sold out. France has always been a pro-middleweight country.

Speed and Power

Bouttier's manager, Jean Breckon, said, "It is in the middleweights only where you can combine speed and power of punch."

The French love affair with the middleweight class began with the "Pink Orchid," Georges Carpentier, who lost his chance at the title in 1912 on a foul. Then came Marcel Thil and Cerdan, both of whom succeeded. Thil won the title in 1922, when he was 28 and bald, and vacated the title in 1927, several months after he fought the last middleweight title bout in France—until Saturday.

Cerdan lost the title in 1948, and was killed in a plane crash that same year. Soon came sweet-sounding names like Robert Villmain, Laurent Dackiwille and Pierre Langlois, but they never reached the top.

And now comes Bouttier, who is not afraid to talk about his fear in a dressing room before a bout, and who is not afraid to say that he had to go to the United States to learn what boxing is all about.

Hand to Mouth

Bouttier, 27, born in Saint-Pierre-La-Cour and now living with his wife and child in Gournay-en-France, outside Paris, has always carved out a living by the use of his hands—from butcher, to truck driver, to cheese cutter, to boxer.

After a mediocre amateur career, Bouttier turned pro in 1965 and won his first 36 bouts, all in France. His first two losses came in 1969, both to Juanes de Lima of Brazil, and that year, the Frenchman began making his annual excursions to the once-existing boxing world of the United States to put the finishing touches to his trade.

"First, it was one month in New York, at Bobby Gleason's gym," said Bouttier recently at the Institut National des Sports, in the Bois de Vincennes in Paris, where he spent a half-hour a day talking to the press, building an image, and being as helpful to everyone as possible. Then he would work out with the two sparring partners he brought from the United States last month.

"I didn't like New York. I was alone, and couldn't speak the language," he said in French.

His trans-Atlantic visits now are to Miami and the gym of Angelo Dundee, the manager and handler of Muhammad Ali. "Anyway," Bouttier said, "it is easier to understand



IN HIS CORNER—Jean-Claude Bouttier with his wife, Nicole, and daughter Caroline outside their home.

the accent in Florida than in New York. And everyone is on vacation there.

"Boxing in the States is different than in Europe, where it is more classic, a direct left (a jab) always followed by a right," Bouttier continued. "In the United States it is more on instinct. You drop your gloves, you box with your hands by your side. It is there that I learned, my profession, the precision of punch, the force of punch." (It is also there where Bouttier permanently gave up the continental breakfast—croissants et café au lait—for bacon and eggs.)

Bouttier has lost once since discovering America, a decision in Los Angeles to Louie Harris, whom he knocked out in the fifth round in Paris a year later. His overall record is 36 victories—30 within the distance—three losses, and one draw. His knockouts have been scored by slugging overhead rights—a punch which the sturdy-chinned Monzon is usually open for—or by short left hooks, another punch which the champion is easily hit with. Bouttier is also a constant jabber, and is fast enough on his feet to run in the woods in the morning with Michel Jazy, the former 1,500-meter record-holder.

Sales Appeal

His string of successes has 12 straight—his sales appeal, a big payday for Monzon—reportedly between \$100,000 and \$150,000—have given the Frenchman a chance at the title. Some boxing pundits, including former champion Nino Benvenuti, think that Bouttier is accepting the chance prematurely. Monzon, 29, from Argentina, won the title from Benvenuti in November, 1970, in Rome and then destroyed the aging Italian last year in Monte Carlo. Monzon is durable, and extremely strong, and according to the French press, "a mean man in the ring."

Bouttier says he is not afraid of Monzon. He says that his fear wears off as soon as he leaves the dressing room, and sees his foe opposite him in the ring.

Anyway, Bouttier said, "Some people don't know when they have the chance. But it won't be a catastrophe if I lose."

Orioles' Grich Clouts A's in 10th

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI).—Jody Grich led off the 10th inning with a home run to give the Baltimore Orioles and Dave Nally a 2-1 road victory last night over the Oakland Athletics.

The victory was the seventh in a row for Baltimore and kept the Orioles in a first-place tie with Detroit in the American League's Eastern Division. Oakland dropped its fourth game in a row.

Grich's homer, his second of the season, barely cleared the center-field fence and was the sixth hit off loser Jim Nantz, whose won-lost record to 6-3.

Nally, 7-5, gave up only four runs of three in the fourth inning when Joe Randa's double (single by Reggie Jackson) and Sal Bando accounted for Oakland's runs.

An error by Hunter on a double play attempt gave Baltimore the lead in the third. Dave Johnson led off the inning with a single and moved to second on a single by Grich.

One out later, Don Buford doubled into left, forcing Hunter to throw to first but getting past him with Johnson scoring.

Red Sox 11, Royals 3. Janny Carter slammed a three-run homer and drove in another with an infield grounder and Reggie Smith hammered four singles to lead the Sox to a 11-3 victory over the Royals in 32 innings.

Tigers 3, Twins 2. Harmon Killebrew moved into third place on the all-time home run list with a two-run homer. Mickey Lolich won his 10th.

game of the season as Detroit defeated Minnesota, 3-2, at Bloomington, Minn. Killebrew's seventh home run of the season, scoring Rod Carew ahead of him, gave Minnesota a 2-1 lead in the fourth inning. He moved ahead of Ted Williams on the all-time home run list with 522 homers.

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Jane Blalock

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Her attorneys contended the added punishment was decided upon after 27 of her fellow players signed a petition demanding "more severe action be taken against Miss Blalock."

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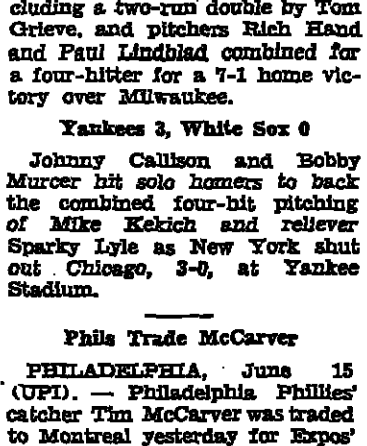
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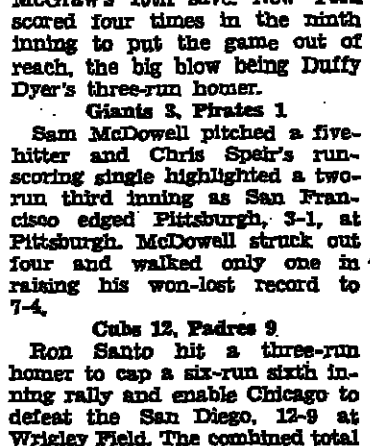
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NBA Commissioner Sees Merger Delay

By Leonard Koppett

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 15 (UPI).—Walter Kennedy, commissioner of the National Basketball Association, conceded yesterday the pro basketball merger was dead as far as next season was concerned but said he still thought it would be approved.

Kennedy blamed Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of a Senate subcommittee holding hearings on the merger, as the man responsible for preventing the merger of the NBA and the American Basketball Association.

"Considering we have been faced in a series of hearings with an avowed openly hostile chairman, I don't feel we could have looked forward to much more progress than has taken place," Kennedy said in a news conference on the eve of the NBA's two-day summer meeting.

Kennedy said he "could realistically see it (the merger bill) coming to a vote in the Senate some time this summer."

The legislation, an anti-trust exemption, still would have to be approved in the House of Representatives, where it would face another hostile committee, chairman.

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Senate Panel Hearings Set On Bill to Regulate Sports

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI).—Senate hearings will begin tomorrow on a bill to set up a federal sports commission, the most comprehensive proposal advanced so far in the rapidly expanding field of sports legislation.

The issues to be dealt with in these sessions, to be conducted by Sen. Warren E. Hearnes, R., Ky., go far beyond those raised in various anti-trust questions concerning baseball, basketball and football, and in the continuing probe of connections between sports and crime.

The bill would bring all major sports under the direct daily supervision of a federal agency: the

movement of franchises, the pattern of television events, the nature of player contracts, the drafting of amateur players into professional leagues, and the financial structure of teams and leagues.

Sen. Cook, who wrote the bill, is a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, headed by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash. In presenting his bill, March 30, Sen. Cook said: "I believe that this proposal can guarantee a vital and stable professional sports system, while protecting the rights and interests of all of the principal parties."

But he has made clear that his main interest is the creation of a supervisory agency in principle, rather than any specific provision of the bill as written.

The bill is known as the Federal Sports Act of 1972. It would create a three-man Federal Sports Commission, the members to be appointed by the President, and an eight-man Sports Advisory Council selected by the commission from various elements of the sports world. The council would make recommendations to the commission, which would issue regulations and consider special cases.

The commission would be part of the Department of Commerce. Its rulings could be challenged in the courts. But it would "have the authority to promulgate rules or other regulations which relate to:"

● Blackouts and other television restrictions (after consultation with the Federal Communications Commission).

